The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,523.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance ...Rupees Fifty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	,, 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28 0
——— including postage	,, 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,, 16 0
——— including postage	,, 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6 0
——— including postage	,, 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0 4
Back Numbers	,, 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	,, 2 8
Third Ditto	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship HIMALAYA, 1,341 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on the 26th April 1870, at noon.

April 1870		May.	
Leave Bombay	26	Leave Colombo	2
,, Carwar	27	,, Galle	3
,, Mangalore	28	,, Negapatam	6
,, Cannanore	29	,, Madras	9
,, Calicut	29	,, Coconada	11
,, Beypore	29	,, Vizagapatam	12
,, Cochin	30	,, Bimlipatam	12
May.		,, Gopalpore	13
,, Tuticorin	1	Arrive Calcutta	15

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 500 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 25th April 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR HONGKONG.

THE A. 1 Screw Steamer NIGER, 1,100 tons register. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched hence about the 30th instant. The greater part of the cargo has already been engaged. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th April 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
,, Rutnagherry	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Saturday.
,, Malwan	,,	,, Calicut	,,
,, Vingorla	,,	,, Tellicherry	,,
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Cannanore	,,
,, Carwar	,,	,, Mangalore	Sunday.
,, Compta	,,	,, Compta	Monday.
,, Mangalore	Tuesday.	,, Carwar	,,
,, Cannanore	Wednesday.	,, Goa	Tuesday.
,, Tellicherry	,,	,, Vingorla	,,
,, Calicut	,,	,, Malwan	,,
,, Beypore	,,	,, Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Dezwitz, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 30th instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 25th April, 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ⅝ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th May, and will be followed by the AFRIQUE, to sail about the 5th June.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th April, 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

(Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without Food)
To Aden	£23	£15	£4
Suez	38	22	8
Port Said	40	24	9
Messina	48	33	12
Naples	50	35	13
Leghorn	53	36	15
Genoa	53	36	15

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first-class S. S. "EGITTO," 1,800 tons, affording excellent accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay about the end of May.

For Prospectuses of this new Steamer line, as also for rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April 1870.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH and SON'S Ship CITY of CASHMERE, 980 tons register, Captain Bryce, will be despatched hence about 10th proximo For Freight and Passage apply to

Bombay, 11th April 1870. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22 10s. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34 } of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th April, via the Canal to Liverpool.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE MAGDALA, leaving 25th April, and the NEERA, 21st May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class	£55
Second Class	£35

Our Agents in London are prepared to obtain POLICIES on COTTON by our Steamers via Canal at 20s. per cent W. A.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 6th April 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The new Steamer APIS, 1,400 Tons, Captain Benich, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 12th May, and will be followed by the new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 tons, on or about the 5th June.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6-15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE:

First Class £13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head: Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt):—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co, and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,

Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medow Street.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

THE new A 1 twenty years Screw Steamer ALNWICK CASTLE, 1580 tons Register, 600 H. P., Wm. Sergent, Commander, will be despatched for Havre and London on or about the 1st proximo.

For FREIGHT apply to the undersigned, who are prepared to register orders for the INSURANCE of cargo for Havre at 1½ per cent. No more Passengers can be accommodated.

BLACKWELL & Co.,

Agents for Alnwick Castle.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).

—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 3 P.M.

Hurnee,	Malwan,
Unjunwell,	Vingorla,
Rutnagherry,	Goa, Panjim.
Jeytapoor,	

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM and SAILING BARGES for HIRE.

—The undersigned has always FOR HIRE, on very reasonable terms, a large number of STEAM and SAILING BARGES, each capable of carrying between 110 and 120 tons deadweight.

Special arrangements can also be made for discharging entire Cargoes of Vessels in Harbour with great despatch.

JAMSETJEE N. TATA.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 3rd March 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The S.S. ATLAS, of 848 Tons, will sail about the 8th May, via SUEZ CANAL. Has accommodation for a few 1st Class Passengers for Liverpool, at £45, exclusive of Liquors.

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents S. S. Atlas.

Bombay, 23rd April 1870.

THE BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, on MONDAY, the Ninth day of May 1870, to transact the following business:—

First.—To confirm the following Special Resolution which was passed at an Adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company held on FRIDAY the 22nd day of April 1870, in the following terms:—"That the Broach Cotton Mills Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1866."

Second.—To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators and to fix his or their remuneration.

FORBES & Co.,

23rd April 1870. Secretaries and Treasurers.

FOR SALE, a DOG CART, in capital condition. Price Rs. 250, Cash. Address A.S.M., Office of this Paper.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

Carte de Visite and Cabinet size, bound in strong morocco leather, with ornamental clasps.

Size of Carte de Visite Albums, 12 by 9 inches.
,, Cabinet ,, 8½ by 7 ,,

J. NEUBERG.

LADIES' WORK BOXES,

Elegantly fitted up.

J. NEUBERG.

EMBROIDERED WORKED SLIPPERS.

J. NEUBERG.

CHUBB'S PATENT PADLOCK,

with Duplicate Keys.

J. NEUBERG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MAZAGON.

Under the Patronage of

H. E. the GOVERNOR, Sir SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, K.C.S.I.,

THE FIRST GRAND EVENING CONCERT

will be given in the Hall of the Academy,

ON MONDAY NEXT, THE 2ND MAY.

PROGRAMME.

Part I.

1. Pianoforte Solo. Souvenier de Naples" ...Zelman.
2. Song, "The Wolf" ...Shield.
3. Vocal Duett, (Soprano and Tenor) Somnambula. Bellini.
4. Song, "Aduna bella," Romance for Baritone ...Zelman.
5. Trio—"Lucrezia Borgia" ...Donizetti.
6. Elegie, for Violin ...Schmuck.
7. Cavatina—"Barbiere de Seviglia" ...Rossini.

Part II.

8. Pianoforte Solo—"Valse brilliante" ...Chopin.
9. Song, "Adelaide" ...Beethoven.
10. Quartette, "Del tuo stellato soglio" ...Rossini.
11. Tenor Solo, "Thou art so near and yet so far" Reichardf.
12. Song, "Home, sweet Home" ...Bishop.
13. God save the Queen. Quartette.

Tickets	Rs. 4
Double Ticket, for Lady and Gentleman	Rs. 7
Ticket for three in a family	Rs. 10
Ticket for four in a family	Rs. 12

Subscribers, Honorary Members, and Pupils, free.

Tickets may be had, and Seats reserved, at Messrs. Thacker, Vining and Co., Chesson and Woodhall's, and at the Academy. Doors open at 8-30. Concert to commence at 9 o'clock.

As the public are not generally acquainted with the accommodation at the Academy, Mrs. Buxton begs to inform them that the Concert Hall is 100 feet in length, and of a proportionate breadth. There is a Retiring Room and Cloak Room for Ladies.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed TENDERS will be received by the Secretary to the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, up to noon on MONDAY the 2nd May 1870, for building the SCHOOL-HOUSE of the said Institution.

For printed forms of Estimates and other particulars apply to Mr. DINSHAW DORABJEE MISTRY at his house, Bora Bazaar Street.

The Committee of the Institution does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Committee,

NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 25th April 1870.

IN the MATTER of the ESTATE of SHETT LULLOOBHAI PANACHUND.—A THIRD DISTRIBUTION, at the rate of QUARTER of AN ANNA per Rupee, will be made by the Trustees, on or after the 1st MAY next, to the Creditors of the above Estate who have proved their claims according to the terms of the Deed.

DEENSHAW H., Trustee.

Ahmedabad, 20th April 1870.

IN THE HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII of 1865, and of the Estate of RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, an Insolvent Trader.

Upon reading the Petition and Affidavit of the abovenamed Trader, hereunto annexed, the latter, sworn on the 22nd day of April instant, and a copy of the certificate of the Trustees, also annexed, and on hearing Mr. Hurrell, on behalf of the said Trader, I do order that the said Trader BE DISCHARGED under the provisions contained in Sections 23 and 24 of the abovenamed Act, unless good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on TUESDAY, the Tenth day of May next, before the sitting Judge in Chambers, at eleven o'clock; and I do further direct that this Order be advertised once in the "Government Gazette," and thrice in the "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Jame Jamshed," and "Bombay Samachar."—Dated this 23rd day of April 1870.

L. H. BAYLEY.

MANISTY & HURRELL,

Solicitors for the said Trader.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act X. of 1866, and of the BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT and BANKING COMPANY, Limited.

Upon reading the Affidavit of Ardaseer Bomanjee, sworn on the 23rd day of April 1870, in the above matter, and on hearing Mr. Hurrell, on behalf of the Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, I do order that all creditors of and claimants against the abovenamed Company, do on or before the 20th day of May next send in their names and addresses, other particulars of their debt, claim and demand, in writing, to the said Liquidators, at the Liquidators' office of the Company, in Meadow Street, Bombay, or in default thereof they will be finally excluded and barred from all further claim against the said Company; and I do further direct that this Order be advertised in the "Government Gazette" and local Newspapers.—Dated this 23rd day of April 1870.

L. H. BAYLEY.

MANISTY and HURRELL,

Attornies for the Liquidators.

AUCTION SALE of FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY'S SHARES.—On WEDNESDAY the 27th April, at 2 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms in Hummum Street, No. 9, by order of the Mortgagee, Nugeendass Premchund, Manager, in whose name the shares are transferred, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Moteelall Kulliandass.

Numbered as follows:—
34, 157, 171, 191, 219, 284, 7, 264.

Rs. 300 paid on each share. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

HEERALALL & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE PUCKA-BUILT THREE-STORIED DWELLING-HOUSE in the Agiary Lane in the Bazar Gate Street, Fort.—Under instructions from the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Amrutbaee and Luckmeebaee, widows, and the late Jevundass Nagurdass, deceased, the Mortgagors, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY and Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, this MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, together with a valuable pucka-built THREE-STORIED DWELLING-HOUSE standing thereon, situate within the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Agiary Lane, containing by admeasurement forty-eight and two-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east and west by the houses of Cowasjee Pestonjee, on the north by the house of Manickbaee, widow of Lalldass Khoosaldass, and on the south by the said Agiary Lane, is assessed by the Collector of House Assessment under No. 3 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 625, the said house has been recently newly built of good teakwood and has Vehar water pipe laid on the premises.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, and the inspection of the place of the property, apply to the undersigned, at their Rooms in Meadow Street, Fort.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 23rd April 1870.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession on Malabar Hill, the Commodious Bungalow, MALABAR CASTLE. For particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 23rd April 1870.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS, &c, JUST RECEIVED.

	Rs.
Gun, Rod, and Saddle. By Ubique	5 12
Seats and Saddles, Bits and Bitting, &c. By F. Dwyer	4 12
Cobbet's Advice to Young Men	1 10
Society and Solitude. By R. W. Emerson	1 0
The Gate's Ajar. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps	2 4
The Rule of the Monk, or Rome in the Nineteenth Century. By General Garibaldi, in 2 vols	13 4
Canterbury Tales and Faerie Queen. By D. Laingpurve	3 4
Earth and Sea, from the French of Louis Figuier	9 8
Struggles and Triumphs, or Forty years' Recollections of P. T. Barnum. Written by himself	6 12
The East Indian Calculator. By T. Thornton	13 2
Two Marriages. By the Author of John Halifax	2 8
Specimens of Fancy Turning—Photographs	5 12
The Bible in India; Hindoo Origin of Hebrew and Christian Revelation	5 8
Handbook of Practical Telegraphy. By R. S. Colley	7 14
Crowned. By Edward C. Tanish	3 2
Vivia, a Modern Story. By F. Wilford	3 4
Political Problems for our Age and Country. By W. R. Grey	6 12
Buddaghosha's Parables, translated from Burmese. By Capt. T. Rogers	8 0
A History of the Rod. By Rev. W. M. Cooper	8 0
The Races of the North-West Provinces of India, in 2 vols.	22 8
Modern Tactics of the Three Arms. By Genl. Smith	8 0
Practical Billiards. By Dufton	6 12
The Book of Nature and of Man. By C. O. G. Napier	11 12
Pictorial Effect in Photography	4 12
Tinsley's Magazine. Vol. 5	5 0
The Cornhill Magazine. Vol. 20	4 12
Belgravia; a London Magazine. Vol. X	5 0
The Gentleman's Magazine—June to November 1869	4 8
History of the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella. By W. H. Prescott	3 2
Madam How and Lady Why	4 12
The Works of Christopher Marlowe	3 4
The Book of Brave Old Ballads	3 4
The Albert Nyanza. By S. W. Baker	4 12
The Martyrs of Spain and Liberators of Holland	4 4
Stretton. By Henry Kingsley	3 12
Speeches of Lord Macaulay	2 12
Families of Speech; Four Lectures delivered before the Royal Institution of Great Britain	3 12
Robert Falconer. By Geo. Macdonald	3 2
France. By Provost Paradol	1 10
Weapons of War. By A. Demmin	7 8
The Dove in the Eagle's Nest	3 12
The Caged Lion. By Charlotte M. Young	3 12
Tales of Old Ocean. By Lieut. E. R. Low	3 4
Lady Betty. Christobel R. Coleridge	3 4
The Girl's Own Book. By L. M. Child	3 12
The Bottom of the Sea. By L. Sonrel	3 4

Bombay, 22nd April. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The leading professional men of England recommend the following popular preparations of Savory & Moore, who obtained the Silver Medal at the late Paris Exhibition.

FOR BREAKFAST AND LUNCH.—"PANCREATIC COCOA."—Nutritious, palatable, and indispensable to all suffering from Indigestion, Debility and Pulmonary complaints. Sold in tins of 1 lb. and upwards.

DIGESTION is restored and perfected by the use of "Pancreatine." This valuable natural product properly assimilates every kind of food and precludes nausea. Sold in Bottles as, Wine and in powder.

WASTING DISEASES.—Immediate relief and permanent benefit is obtained by using "Pancreatic Emulsion." It is agreeable to the taste, and assimilates all fatty substances, Cod Liver Oil, &c. Sold in Bottles.

CONSUMPTION.—In all cases where Cod Liver Oil is taken the "Pancreatic Emulsion" increases appetite, nutrition, and materially helps the system. Sold in Bottles.

ASTHMA, &c.—In diseases of the throat and respiratory organs the use of "Datura Tatula" gives instant relief, and its good results are confirmed by the personal experience of most eminent Physicians. Sold as Cigars, Cigarettes, Pastiles for inhalation, &c.

DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA, &c.—Jeremie's celebrated Sedative and Antispasmodic has never been known to fail in the most desperate cases of Cholera. Sold in Bottles.

FOOD FOR INFANTS.—The Royal Nurseries are supplied with the food prepared by Savory & Moore. It has received the marked approval of eminent medical men for its nutritive and digestive qualities. Sold in tins ready for use.

SAVORY & MOORE,

Chemists to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Emperor Napoleon III., the King of the Belgians, &c.,

143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

See Trade Mark on every Bottle and Tin.

Sold by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the offices of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of April 1870, at 3-30 P.M., to confirm the following RESOLUTIONS passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 11th instant.

I. That the Company be wound up voluntarily under Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India.

II. That William Nicol, Hamilton Maxwell, and William Gilmour Hall (being members of the Firm of Messrs. William Nicol and Company, presently residing in Bombay), be appointed Liquidators of the Company.

III. That the Liquidators be authorised to sell and transfer to the Secretary of State in Council of India the property expressed to be sold and assured by the Agreement hereinafter set forth, on the terms and conditions therein contained, and to execute the same on behalf of the Company and carry the same into effect.

The said agreement is as follows:—

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made this day of One thousand eight hundred and between the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, (hereinafter referred to as the said Elphinstone Company) of the one part, and the Secretary of State in Council of India of the other part. WHEREAS proposals have been made to the said Elphinstone Company by the Government of Bombay, on behalf of the said Secretary of State, to purchase all the rights, interest, and estate of the said Elphinstone Company for a sum equal to the par value of the paid-up Capital of the said Elphinstone Company, such value or purchase money to be paid in 4 per Cent. Stock of the Government of India, such stock to be issued and calculated at Rs. 100 for each Rs. 93 of such purchase money, and negotiations have been entered into between the said Bombay Government and the said Elphinstone Company with respect to the terms and conditions of such purchase. And whereas the property of the said Elphinstone Company consists chiefly of their right and interest in certain land and buildings, and of certain rights of reclamations of land from the sea, and of removing soil and material on the Eastern side of the Island of Bombay and elsewhere in the neighbourhood of Bombay, such land and rights being expressed to be granted, reserved, or otherwise assured to them under or by virtue of the grants, leases or Agreements mentioned in the first schedule to these presents and under or by virtue of the Agreement next hereinafter mentioned. And whereas previously to the said negotiations being commenced, the said Secretary of State had agreed to grant to the said Elphinstone Company a lease of certain property on the Eastern side of the Island of Bombay, and called the Carnac, Clare and Elphinstone Bunders, and such proposed lease had been prepared and engrossed but not executed (and a copy of the same is hereunto annexed and marked A), and the said Secretary of State had also agreed to grant in perpetuity to the said Company certain other ground adjoining or near to the last-mentioned Bunders, and called the Musjid and Chinch Bunders, together with other land rights and privileges, and such proposed grants had been prepared and engrossed but not executed (and copies of the same are hereunto annexed and marked respectively B and B 1). And whereas the said Secretary of State and the said Company had agreed upon certain terms and conditions to be observed and performed by the said Company with regard to their property and the use thereof, and that certain rights and privileges should be given to the said Company and the said last-mentioned Agreement had also been reduced into writing but not executed (and a copy thereof is hereunto annexed marked C.). And whereas since the formation of the said Elphinstone Company certain leases have been granted by the said Elphinstone Company, or certain Agreements have been made or negotiations for the same have been entered into by the said Elphinstone Company for the granting of leases by the said Elphinstone Company to several persons of portions of the land of the said Elphinstone Company or for the use by other persons of portions of the land of the said Elphinstone Company, and such leases and agreements and negotiations are more particularly mentioned in Schedule II. to these presents. And whereas the land in the possession or occupation of the Company under the said unexecuted lease, grants and agreement (copies whereof are hereunto annexed and marked A, B, B 1, and C) and under the several documents mentioned in Schedule I. (with the exception of the land occupied under the documents V., VI. and VII. in the said schedule) are shewn in the plan hereunto annexed and marked G, and therein surrounded by a red boundary line and the pieces of land so as aforesaid leased or agreed to be leased under the documents mentioned in Schedule II. and therein numbered 1, 2, and 3 respectively, are respectively coloured purple, brown and blue in the said plan marked G. and numbered 1, 2, and 3. And whereas in addition to the capital actually contributed by the shareholders of the said Elphinstone Company, other moneys have been expended or liabilities incurred in the prosecution of the undertaking of the said Elphinstone Company, namely,

1. A sum of ten Lacs of Rupees advanced to the said Elphinstone Company by the Government of Bombay in the year 1868 on the terms of an Indenture bearing date the 29th day of January 1868 and expressed to be made between the said Secretary of State of the one part and the said Elphinstone Company of the other part.

2. A sum of two Lacs of Rupees advanced to the said Elphinstone Company by the Messrs. Sassoon of Bombay in the year 1869.

3. A sum of Rupees 2,70,508-3-78, properly belonging to the revenue account of the said Elphinstone Company, and applicable to the payment of dividends on the Shares of the said Elphinstone Company, and which has been borrowed from revenue for the prosecution of the reclamation or other works of the said Elphinstone Company. And whereas the said Elphinstone Company is under liabilities to various persons, or claims have been or may be made against the said Elphinstone Company in respect of work, labour and materials done and provided for the purposes of the said Elphinstone Company, and in respect of contracts for work, labour and materials still incomplete. And whereas an account has been stated and adjusted between the parties hereto of the sums which by agreement between the said parties hereto are to be deemed and treated as making up the paid-up capital of the said Elphinstone Company as on the 30th day of June 1869, and such account shews the total sum of Rs. 1,63,76,836-0-97 as the amount of such paid-up Capital and is hereinafter referred to as the said Capital Account. And whereas in the said Capital Account are included (amongst other items) the said sum of Rs. 2,70,508-3-78 and certain sums of money paid by the said Elphinstone Company, since the said 30th June 1869 in respect of liabilities incurred on account of Capital previously to the same date. And whereas as to the said sum of 10 Lacs so as aforesaid advanced by Government and expended by the said Elphinstone Company in the prosecution of their works, it has been agreed by and between the said parties hereto that the said Company should be released from liability to repay the same as hereinafter mentioned. And whereas claims for compensation have been made or may hereafter be made against the said Elphinstone Company in respect of damage done to the property of certain persons in the course of the construction of the approach to the Musjid Overbridge near the property of the said Elphinstone Company and the said Elphinstone Company is liable to pay such amount as may be found due in respect of such compensation jointly with the Municipality of the City of Bombay and the G. I. P. Railway Company. And whereas in the course of the aforesaid negotiations it was agreed that the said Secretary of State should indemnify the said Elphinstone Company in manner hereinafter mentioned against all such claims for compensation so far as the said Elphinstone Company shall be found liable to pay or contribute towards the same. And whereas in the year 1865 the said Elphinstone Company requested the Bombay Government to acquire possession of the Bhunderwara Hill, situate at Bombay near the said Elphinstone Company's property under Act XXII. of 1863 of the Legislative Council of India, and the said Government agreed to take the necessary steps in that behalf on being indemnified by the said Elphinstone Company, and an Indenture dated the 2nd day of August 1866, and made between the said Elphinstone Company of the one part and the said Secretary of State on the other part, was duly executed and provision is therein made for such indemnity in manner therein mentioned. And whereas at a meeting of the shareholders of the said Elphinstone Company held on the day of 186 resolutions were passed approving the terms of these presents, and for the voluntary winding up the said Elphinstone Company, and at a meeting of the said shareholders held on the day of the said resolutions were confirmed, and were appointed Liquidators of the said Company. NOW THESE PRESENTS WITNESS, and it is hereby agreed by and between the said Elphinstone Company and their successors and assigns, and the said Secretary of State and his successors and assigns, as follows, that is to say:—

(1.) The said Elphinstone Company shall grant, convey, transfer, assign or otherwise assure to the said Secretary of State, his successors and assigns all the right, estate and interests which they the said Elphinstone Company now have or at any time may have in any of the immoveable property mentioned in any of the grants, leases and agreements (whether executed or not) contained or expressed in the documents marked A, B, B 1, and C annexed to these presents or mentioned in the first schedule to these presents together with all the interest and estate of the said Elphinstone Company, in any buildings, erections, or machinery built on or attached to any part of the said immoveable property and all the stores and plant of the said Elphinstone Company, as the same existed on the 12th day of July 1869 and also since purchased by the Company, use and wear excepted, subject nevertheless as to the rights, interests and estates of the said Elphinstone Company in the said immoveable property and premises to the covenants, conditions and agreements respectively contained or expressed in the said documents marked respectively A, B, B 1 and C, or mentioned in Schedule I. so far as the same are to be observed and performed by the said Elphinstone Company, and subject also as to such portions of the aforesaid immoveable property as are intended to be comprised in the documents mentioned in the II. Schedule hereto and numbered respectively 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 to the same documents respectively, and to the covenants, conditions and agreements respectively therein contained, so far as the same are to be observed and performed by the said Elphinstone Company.

(2.) The said Secretary of State shall accept such title as the said Elphinstone Company can shew to the lands and premises hereby agreed to be granted and assured.

(3.) The said Secretary of State shall on or before the execution of the instrument or instruments constituting such grant, conveyance, transfer, assignment or assurance as herein before in Clause I. mentioned, pay to the Liquidator or Liquidators of the said Elphinstone Company, or in such manner as he or they shall direct in this behalf the said sum of Rupees 1,63,76,836-0-97 (being the total amount of the said Capital account) together with all sums paid by the said Elphinstone Company since the said 30th day of June 1869 in the prosecution of their works and not included in the said Capital account and all liabilities incurred by the said Elphinstone Company in the prosecution of their works since the said 30th day of June 1869 and not paid by the said Elphinstone Company at the time of the grant and assurance hereinbefore agreed to be made, provided always that nothing hereinbefore contained shall impose any liability on the said Secretary of State in respect of any Interest which may be due by the said Elphinstone Company, upon moneys borrowed by them since the said 30th day of June 1869, for the prosecution of their works, or in respect of any damages which the said Elphinstone Company may be liable to pay for any breach of contract, such breach having occurred previously to such grant and assurance aforesaid.

(4.) The sum or sums payable by the said Secretary of State, under the next preceding clause shall be paid in 4 per cent. Stock of the Government of India, such stock to be issued and calculated at Rs. 100 for every Rupees 93 of such purchase money and such stock shall bear and carry interest at the rate aforesaid from the date of the issue and payment thereof to the said Liquidator or Liquidators.

(5.) The said Secretary of State shall be bound to indemnify the said Elphinstone Company against all liabilities incurred by them since the said 30th of June 1869 in the prosecution of their works and not already paid by them save and except in respect of interest and damages as mentioned in Clause III., and also against all liability in respect of any covenants, conditions, or agreements contained or mentioned in the said papers, A, B, B1, and C annexed hereto, or in any of the documents mentioned in the two schedules hereto and also against any claim which the British India Steam Navigation Company may substantiate against the said Elphinstone Company under negotiations on or before the 16th day of July 1869 for a lease of any portion of the Company's land and so far as the said Secretary of State has power to do so shall release the said Elphinstone Company from all such liability.

(6.) The said Secretary of State shall indemnify the said Elphinstone Company against all liability in respect of compensation to be paid on account of damage done in the course of the construction of the approach to the Musjid Overbridge.

(7.) The said Secretary of State shall release the said Elphinstone Company from all liability to the said Secretary of State under or by virtue of the said Indenture of the 2nd August 1866.

(8.) The said Elphinstone Company shall do all such Acts as may be in their power to transfer to the said Secretary of State all existing Contracts immediately connected with the said Company's works in such a manner as that all rights, powers, and benefits thereunder respectively shall be vested in the said Secretary of State as fully and entirely as they are at present vested in the said Company, and the said Secretary of State shall indemnify the said Company against all liability in respect of such contracts (not being a liability in respect of the breach of any of such contracts committed previously to the making of the grant and assurance agreed to be made by Clause I.) the said Elphinstone Company shall, previously to the making of the grant and assurance hereby agreed, deliver to the said Secretary of State a statement in writing of all written contracts between the said Elphinstone Company and third persons written then running and not fully performed, such statement to be made up to be as nearly as possible to the day of the making of the said grant and assurance.

(9.) The said Secretary of State shall release the said Elphinstone Company from all liability in respect of the said sum of Rs. Ten Lacs so as aforesaid borrowed by the Company from Government.

(10.) In all cases wherein the said Secretary of State is hereby bound to indemnify the said Elphinstone Company against liability, such indemnity shall extend to all costs and charges incurred by or awarded against the said Company in any proceedings which have been or may be taken to enforce such liability against the said Company.

(11.) Each of the said parties hereto and their respective successors and assigns shall and will at all times execute and do all such assurances and acts in the law as may be necessary and reasonably required for the carrying into effect of the several terms of the Agreement contained in these presents.

SCHEDULE I. ABOVE REFERRED TO.

1. An Indenture of Lease dated the 3rd day of March 1858 and made between Manockjee Merwanjee Shett of the one part and John Fleming, James Nicol Fleming and Kessowjee Naik of the other part.

2. An Indenture of Assignment indorsed on the above mentioned Indenture of Lease and bearing date the 28th day of June A.D. 1860 and made between the said John Fleming, James Nicol Fleming and Kessowjee Naik of the one part and the said Elphinstone Company of the other part.

3. Articles of Agreement in Counterpart dated the 20th day of January 1864 and made between the Secretary of State in Council of India and the said Elphinstone Company.

4. Memorandum of Agreement for a Lease dated the 16th day of April 1866 and made between Byramjee Jeejeebhoy of the one part and the Elphinstone Company of the other part.

5. Memorandum of Agreement (prepared but not signed) between Mr. T. W. Taylor on behalf of Ardeseer Hormusjee, Esq. and Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company Limited, for the Lease of Coorla Hill for the purpose of providing reclamation material for removal to the Company's works at Warree Bunder and the other portions of foreshore now being reclaimed.

(1.) That the Company shall pay a monthly rental of rupees five hundred and fifty per mensem for that portion of the Hill laid down as required by the Company for excavation on Mr. James Scott's Plan to be annexed hereto.

(2.) That the Company shall have the exclusive right to remove or relet the trees, grass or any portion of the surface or soil to the levels laid down on the annexed Plan.

(3.) The Company to erect two Bungalows similar in every respect as good and in lieu of those now on the portion of the Hill to be excavated. These two bungalows to be erected to the southward of the Mill on sites that may be chosen and according to Plans decided on by Mr. Taylor and the Company's Engineer Mr. James Scott. The bungalows now standing not to be interfered with or removed until the new bungalows in lieu thereof are completed and ready for occupation or other suitable accommodation provided.

(4.) That all the Company's work-people are to be located on the portion of the Hill so leased and not on any other portion of Mr. A. Hormusjee's Estate.

(5.) That a sufficient fence shall be constructed by and at the expense of the Company, on the boundaries of the Land leased.

(6.) That the rent is to be computed and paid from the 1st day of March 1864.

(7.) That as soon as the terraces or any of them are completed, a proper road shall be made to them by the Company, and handed over to Ardaseer Hormusjee, Esq., so that no inconvenience is experienced in working the other portions of them.

N. B.—No plan was ever annexed to the foregoing Memorandum of Agreement, but the Company has been working in accordance with a plan which was prepared and copy of which Plan is annexed hereto, marked D.

6. Indenture of Lease dated the 30th April A. D. 1866 made between the said Secretary of State of the one part and the said Elphinstone Company of the other part.

7. Indenture of Lease dated the 21st day of August 1867 made between the said Secretary of State of the one part and the said Elphinstone Company of the other part.

SCHEDULE II. ABOVE REFERRED TO.

1. An Agreement for a lease to the Akbar Cotton Press Company of a piece of land measuring 10,680 square yards at Carnac Bunder and now occupied by them. (A written agreement has been prepared but not executed, and the terms of the proposed Lease are contained in the same, taken together with certain letters between the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Elphinstone Company and the Secretaries and Treasurers of the said Akbar Cotton Press Company, copies of the said Draft Agreement and letters are hereunto annexed and marked E. The piece of land so agreed to be leased is distinguished in the said Plan marked G. by the colour purple and is numbered 1.)

2. Agreement to lease to Imperial Cotton Press Company 5,000 square yards of land now in their occupation at Carnac Bunder for 99 years from the 10th November 1865 at a rent of Rupees 3 per square yard per annum, and one Rupee per mensem for right of laying and using water pipes. (No written Agreement has been executed, but certain letters have passed between the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Elphinstone Company and the Managers of the said Imperial Cotton Press Company, copies of which are hereunto annexed, marked F. The piece of land so agreed to be leased is distinguished in the said Plan marked G. by the colour brown and is numbered 2.)

3. An Agreement of Lease dated the 11th December A. D. 1868 and expressed to be made between the Frere Press Company (in Liquidation) and Alexander Brown, Liquidator of that Company of the first part, the said Elphinstone Company of the second part, Nursey Kessowjee, Lukhumsey Laljee, Damjee Meghjee, Tokersey Parat, and Veersey Pussoo, trading in Bombay under the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Company, of the third part, and Kessowjee Naik, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, Ramjee Madhowjee, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy and Tapidas Vurujdas of the fourth part. The piece of land so agreed to be leased is distinguished in the said Plan marked G. by the colour blue and the number 3.

4. Agreement dated the 31st December A. D. 1867 between the said Secretary of State of the one part and the said Elphinstone Company of the other part, for the laying down by the said Secretary of State of a siding at the New Carnac Bunder for the landing and embarkation of troops, &c. and for the erection by the said Elphinstone Company of a shed for the same purpose.

5. Indenture dated the 17th day of March A. D. 1869 made between the said Elphinstone Company of the one part and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company of the other part as subsequently amended by agreement between the two Companies.

6. Agreement dated the 13th April A.D. 1869 made between the said Elphinstone Company of the one part and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company of the other part as subsequently amended by agreement between the two Companies.

IV. That the remuneration of the said Liquidators be at the rate of 2½ per cent. on the amount to be received from Government as the consideration or purchase money for the property of the Company.

V. That the said Liquidators be authorised to exercise all the powers mentioned in and given by section 174 of said Act X. of 1866, subject nevertheless to the terms and conditions of the agreement mentioned in the third Resolution.

By order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th April 1870.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE to SHAREHOLDERS.—The REGISTER of TRANSFERS will be CLOSED on 29th instant.

By order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 22nd April 1870. Secretaries and Treasurers.

ELPHINSTONE LAND & PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The following letter has been addressed to us:—

"Messrs. W. NICOL & Co.,
"Secretaries and Treasurers,
"E. L. & P. Company (Limited).

"DEAR SIRS,—I beg to give Notice, that at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the E. L. & P. Co., Limited, to be held on Friday, the 29th instant, I shall propose the following Resolution:—

"'That the Liquidators be authorised to distribute amongst the deserving officers of the Company a sum not exceeding half a lac of rupees (50,000) by way of free gift or bonus, as to them may seem proper.'

"I am, yours faithfully,
"W. NICOL.

"Bombay, 20th April 1870."

And notice thereof is hereby advertised in terms of the Articles of Association of the Company.

By order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th April 1870.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be HELD, at the Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Accounts of the Company made up to the 14th instant, and considering the desirability or otherwise of making a further return from paid up capital.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th April 1870.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 28th instant, to WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, both days inclusive.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th April 1870.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company is hereby convened, to be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on THURSDAY, the Twelfth day of May next, at the hour of noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the question of reconstructing the Company; the appointment of a committee for settling a scheme of reconstruction in concert with the Directors, as suggested by the Chairman of the Committee of Bombay Shareholders, in his letter of the 5th instant; and for transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,

W. A. SHEPPARD,

Officiating Secretary.

Calcutta, 11th April 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD. Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skil and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY, Limited, will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1 Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of May 1870, at the hour of 2 in the afternoon, to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending 28th February 1870.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To appoint two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company WILL BE CLOSED from the 21st APRIL to the 7th MAY 1870, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

SORABJEE FROMMURZE, Secretary.

Bombay, 21st April 1870.

THE BOMBAY ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—For Terms (Private Instruction or in Class) see Prospectus, or, apply to the Directress,

MRS. BUXTON,

The Nunnery, Mazagon.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

REDUCTION of RENTS, ALBION PLACE, PAREL ROAD.—TO LET, SETS OF ROOMS.—Each Set has separate BATH and COOKROOMS, and Vehar Water laid on. Apply by letter to the SECRETARY, MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY, Limited, 1, Albion Place.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

(Opposite the Custom House.)

GODOWNS—MARINE STREET.

Our Firm in Calcutta has now been established half a century, and during that time it has supplied upwards of two hundred Messes. Our House here, during the past year, has opened accounts with upwards of 70 Messes, and with the principal Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras. These facts are in themselves a sufficient guarantee of the quality and purity of our Wines.

N.B.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

CHAMPAGNES.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.

All extremely delicate and dry; first quality.

No. 1 Gold neck—Dry—first quality.
2 do. Very Dry do.
3 do. Extra Dry do.

N. B.—Finer Wines than the above are not shipped to this country: the peculiar dryness of No. 2 and 3 find favour at the principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe. Samples may be had at Wholesale Rates.

Also MAGNUMS of Champagne, suitable for guest nights.

Credit. Rs. a.	CHAMPAGNES.	Cash. Rs. a.
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0*	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0*	Silver Neck, with ** (double star) but not so dry	40 0

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

Credit.	SPARKLING MOSELLES.	Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0
	SPARKLING HOCKS.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0
	STILL HOCKS.	
20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1863	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
36 0*	Scharlachberg ditto 1832	32 0
	STILL MOSELLES.	
23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0
	CLARETS.	
12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
30 0*	Chateau Latour	26 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0
	BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.	
42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0
	SHERRIES.	
20 0	B Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	1 White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2 White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3 White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4 White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0*	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice, We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0
	BRANDIES.	
29 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
	SAUTERNES.	
28 0	Sauterne ...18 &	24 0
34 0	Grand Sauterne	30 0
42 0	Chateau Y'quem	36 0

SUNDRY SPIRITS, EXTRA FINE.

Fine Old Tom—Payne's Cream of the Valley—Holland's Gin—Whiskey, Scotch and Irish—Orange Bitters—Jamaica Rum—Ginger Wine—Vermouth.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curaçoa—Maraschino de Zara—Noyeau—Cherry Brandy.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6	per dozen	Quarts.
,, 4	,,	Pints
,, 12	,,	Magnums.

BASS'S BEER IN HOGSHEADS.

Messes should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,

WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY,

1 Oak Lane, Fort.

Bordeaux (a sound Breakfast Wine	per doz.	qts	Rs. 8 0
Do	,,	qts	,, 9 0
Do (old)	,,	qts	,, 10 8
Do do	,,	pts	,, 6 0
St. Estephé Medoc (recommended)	,,	qts	,, 12 0
Do ditto	,,	pts	,, 7 0
St. Julien do	,,	qts	,, 13 0
Do do	,,	pts	,, 7 8
High Wines from			Rs. 14 to 30 0
Sherries from			,, 16 to 24 0
BRANDY.			
Hennessy's 3 Stars * * *	per doz.		Rs. 29 0
Do 2 do * *	,,		,, 24 0
Do 1 do *	,,		,, 21 0
Martell's	,,		,, 23 0
CHAMPAGNE.			
Champagne Manuel & Co., Rheims, opened by a new system patented	,,	qts	,, 30 0
Do do do	,,	pts	,, 16 0
Old Tom (Swaine & Bords)	,,	pts	,, 16 0
Whisky (Irish)	,,	pts	,, 15 8
Maraschino	,,	pts	,, 18 0
BEER.			
Bass's Beer, Bottled by Stone	per doz.	qts	Rs. 6 0
Do do do	,,	pts	,, 4 0
Tennents Beer, 1st quality	,,	qts	,, 5 0
Do do	,,	pts	,, 3 4
PORTER.			
Tennent's Porter	per doz.	qts	Rs. 5 0
Do do	,,	pts	,, 3 4
Vermouth Noilly Prat	,,	qts	,, 15 0
Do do	,,	pts	,, 8 4

Bills paid within one month of delivery will be considered as Cash Payment, and we shall allow 2 per cent. discount.

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines, and Spirits and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

Price List on Application.

CHARLES TOVEY AND SON'S WINES.

	1 doz. quarts.	2 doz. Pints.
CLARETS.		
Médoc Ordinaire C. T.'s No. 4	15 0	17 0
St. Emilion, C. Tovey's No. 3	20 0	22 0
St. Julien, ditto No. 2 C	24 0	26 0
St. Estèphe, ditto No. 2 B	30 0	32 0
Margaux, ditto No. 2	36 0	38 0
Charles Tovey's No. 1	40 0	42 0
BORDEAUX—WHITE.		
Haut Sauterne	25 0	27 0
BURGUNDIES—WHITE.		
Pouilly	25 0	27 0
Chablis	30 0	32 0
BURGUNDIES—RED.		
Beaune	30 0	32 0
CHAMPAGNES.		
Ay, Sec	26 0	28 0
Royal Bouzy, Très Sec.	33 0	35 0
Extra Dry Sillery Royal	40 0	42 0
Verzenay Imperial	45 0	47 0
(Très Très Sec.)		
Royal Bouzy in half pts., p. case of 4 dozs.	50 0	
Ay, ditto	31 0	
SHERRIES		
Pale Dry Dinner, C. Tovey's No. 3	24 0	
Choice Amontillado	28 0	
Very Soft, Fine, Dry No. 2	32 0	34 0
Very Choice Old Dry No. 1	40 0	42 0
3 Crowns Solera	44 0	46 0
La Perla	50 0	2 0
PORTS.		
Fine Fruity Old, Rich or Dry	30 0	32 0
Choicest Old and Dry	36 0	38 0
SPARKLING MOSELLES.		
Muscat Moselle	36 0	35 0
Die Blüme der Moselle	40 0	42 0
SPARKLING HOCK.		
Die Perle des Reins	40 0	42 0
COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Fine Pale, Vintage 1865	20 0	
Charles Tovey's No. 1	32 0	
HOLLAND'S GENEVA.		
Per case of 15 squares, Proof Spirit	26 0	
Per case of 12 squares, Proof Spirit	16 0	
BRITISH SPIRITS.		
Old Tom Gin	18 0	
Pure Unsweetened Gin	18 0	
Finest Irish Whisky	22 0	
Finest Islay ditto, very old	22 0	

OWEN & OKELL, Bombay,

Agents for Charles Tovey & Son.

Agents for Bengal.

Messrs. TURNER, MORRISON & Co., Calcutta.

NOTICES.

THE DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE,

OR

DOMESTIC SODA WATER APPARATUS,

For the immediate production of Hygienic Gaseous Mixtures SODA WATER, SPARKLING LEMONADES, CARBONATED WATER, MINERAL WATER, &c., &c., &c.,

The IMPROVED DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE is made to hold six bottles of Soda Water, and as the cost of one charge to produce the six bottles is less than three annas, it reduces the Soda Water to the cost of about six annas per dozen bottles.

The Soda Water, Carbonated Water, &c., &c., will keep for days without deterioration.

THE IMPROVED

DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE

is an ingenious contrivance for placing at the disposal of private Individuals an Apparatus by which the most refreshing and healthy beverages can be produced at a very trifling cost, and in which the operator can ensure having pure water employed.

It is impossible to enumerate the thousand and one delightful drinks that can be produced by the use of the Gazogene with various flavouring mediums; even the most celebrated MINERAL WATERS can be closely imitated by using the required ingredients.

Price of the Improved GAZOGENE of the Six Soda Water Bottle Size, with two boxes of Powders, each box containing twelve charges, Twenty Rupees. Net Cash.

GAZOGENE POWDERS.

Twelve Blue-papered Powders } All enclosed in
Twelve White-papered Powders } one hermetically sealed
Twelve Yellow-papered Powders } Tin Box.

Rs. Two per Box, or Rs. 20 per dozen Boxes. Net Cash.

N.B. The Three Twelve Powders combined produce 72 bottles of Carbonated Water or of Soda Water,—computing the size of ordinary Soda Water Bottles.

To prevent misunderstanding SOUNDY & Co. beg to state that their terms are

For Cash only.

Parties wishing to have a Monthly or Quarterly supply of the Gazogene Powders, can be furnished accordingly by payment in advance.

An illustrated descriptive Pamphlet sent free by post on application.

SOUNDY & Co.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

CASH PRICE LIST.

SOUNDY & COMPANY,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to call attention to the reduced prices quoted, and which are for CASH ONLY. To prevent unnecessary correspondence a remittance should accompany orders Illustrated catalogues free by post, on application.

DESPATCH BOXES.

TRAVELLING DESKS, TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, &c.	&c. Rs
The "ALLIANCE" DESPATCH BOX AND WRITING DESK, having three folds or openings, presenting a most convenient slope for writing, and allowing a large space for documents, with the following fittings:—cash book and journal, blotting book, two patent inkstands, a supply of paper and envelopes, ivory rule, paper knife, eraser, penknife, scissors, silver pencil and penholder. In best grained Russia, lined with Morocco, fitted with new patent spring lock, and enclosed in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 6¼)	108
The "ARMY AND NAVY" DESPATCH BOX, with three folds or openings, fitted with stationery, cutlery, &c., as above, in best Russia, lined with Morocco, new patent spring lock, in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 7)	100
The "LADIES" PRESENTATION WRITING OR DESPATCH CASE (size 12 by 9½ by 5), rounded top, covered with green Morocco, gilt Grecian design, lined with satin-wood, sunk handle, long tubular hinges. Mordan's lock and fastenings, all richly gilt and engraved, fitted with best stationery, cutlery, ivory and silver articles, two inkstands, Morocco blotting cases, &c.	84
The "UNIVERSITY" DESPATCH BOX, with writting slope, and tray for stationery, highly finished, in best Russia leather, size 16 inches	84
The "GLADSTONE" DESPATCH BOX, size 14 in. by 10 in. by 7 in. high, a convenient and portable Desk, with ample space for envelopes and paper, fitted with inkstands, pen-tray, blotting book, the opening forming a writing slope, lined with Mahogany, covered with best Roan leather, with Sunk handles	40

TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, OR TRAVELLERS' WRITING CASES.

LARGE OCTAVO TOURISTS' CASES, with safety ink, light box, paper and envelopes, and loose blotting book, size 9½ by 6 by 2½ inches:—

	Rs.
In Turkey Morocco, lined Roan, gilt double-action lock, or in Russia ...from	18
The STUDENT'S WRITING CASE, octavo, fluted Roan, double-action lock fitted	10
THE ELGIN WRITING CASE ...Cash price	22

The Elgin Writing Case, from its compactness, lightness, and comprehensiveness, supersedes the ordinary despatch boxes and desks in travelling. It is so constructed that it can be expanded and contracted at pleasure. The Elgin Writing Case possesses all the advantages of the Despatch Box, being at the same time only one-third its weight and size. For travelling or campaigning has been pronounced "the best Writing Case ever invented."

TOURISTS' EXPANDING CASE, very compact in arrangement, Russia, lined Roan, with gilt double-action lock	20
TOURISTS' QUARTO CASES, as above, size 11½ by 8½ by 2 inches, in Russia, with gilt double-action locks	36
LADIES' PRESENTATION QUARTO CASES, in Russia, gilt elegant, lined with best French watered silk, gilt handle plates, extra gilt and engraved locks, a superb case for presentation	52
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASES, FOOLSCAP size, fitted, admirably adapted for Indian use, with double-action lock	30
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASE, large OCTAVO size, lined French Morocco	21
TRAVELLER'S QARTO WRITING CASE, in French Morocco with lock	10

TRAVELLING or DRESSING BAGS, &c.

For Ladies or for Gentlemen.

Handsomely fitted Bags, fitted with Glass Bottles, with Silvered Tops, Comb and Brushes, Cutlery, &c., with abundance of Room for Sundries or Clothes, forming a most complete and convenient Travelling Companion.

First size, best Morocco, 80 Rs.
Large size, best Morocco, 120 Rs.

	Rs.
Neat Hand BAGS or VALISES for Travelling, in strong Grained Leather ...each from	8
"COURIER" or Travelling Bags with Strap, for Gentlemen ...each from	8
LEATHER WORK-BASKETS of very elegant form, in best Morocco Leather, lined with Silk, finished in the best style, in three sizes, beautifully fitted. Rs. 26, Rs. 34, and	38
LEATHER WORK BOXES, fitted, covered Morocco, with Embossed border, very pretty	42
The "TATTING" Companion, baloon shape, Morocco and Silk, fitted	12
Very Elegant Ladies' WORK CASES, in bright Grained Morocco, with sunk handle, lined and fitted	36
ELEGANT CASES, fitted with Instruments, Cutlery, &c., for Ladies' use, in Russia leather	18
Ladies' HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, beautifully finished, in Morocco leather, lined with Silk	12
Ladies' GLOVE BOXES, Morocco, with Gilt mounts	14
Ladies' SCENT CASES, Morocco covered, with three bottles, lock, with spring at the back of the lid	18

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,

HUMMUM STREET.

NOTICE.—We have received instructions from the shippers to clear out the remainder of a consignment of HENRI KLASEREI'S celebrated WINES and BRANDIES at a reduced rate to make room for fresh shipment to arrive via SUEZ CANAL.

We guarantee all to be pure and unadulterated and the first expression of the best Grapes.

The following are the reduced rates for cash with order:—

FINE FLAVOURED BORDEAUX WINES.

CLARET.

Excellent quality mellowed character. White Capsule per dozen ...Rs. 11 0

ST. JULIEN 1865.

A fine Wine, soft and of full Bouquet. Black Capsule per dozen ...Rs. 16 0

MARGAUX 1865.

A choise expression of a fine vintage, and strongly recommended. Blue Capsule per dozen ...Rs. 20 0

SHERRIES.

GOLDEN SHERRY.

A rich and luscious Wine. White Capsule per doz... Rs. 18 0

FINE SHERRY.

A wholesome, invigorating Tonic Wine. Black Capsule per dozen ...Rs. 22 0

EAST INDIA SHERRY.

Double voyaged and of remarkably fine quality. Blue Capsule per dozen ...Rs. 26 0

BRANDIES.

KLASEREI'S FINE COGNAC	Rs. 20 0
——— RUBY BROWN BRANDY	,, 20 0
——— "IN VINO VERITAS" BRANDY	,, 20 0
——— VIEUX COGNAC	,, 30 0

Originally of the highest flavour and character, its careful preservation in bulk for many years has gradually imparted to the VIEUX COGNAC a tone and character which render it in every respect a Superb Brandy. For an invalid or for any highly organized palate, demanding great delicacy of flavour as well as wholesome stimulant, this Brandy stands unequalled.

HENRI KLASEREI'S FLASK, BRANDY convenient for Travellers, each Flask is warranted to contain the twelfth part of an Imperial Gallon.

Case containing 24 Flasks ...Rs. 22 0

To save all unnecessary correspondence, it may be stated that SOUNDY & Co.'s terms are strictly for Cash. There can be no reason why just and honourable paymasters should be mulcted to make up for the defaults of those who will not or cannot pay, or who require indefinite credit.

NEW INDIAN

SOLID PIANOFORTES

Full Compass, Square, admirable tone, touch, and finish thoroughly secured, manufactured throughout of solid Mahogany From Rs. 575 each.

SYMPATHETIC

GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

Rs. 850 each.

HARMONIUMS.

From Rs. 110 to Rs. 850 each.

SOUNDY AND Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

STRONG inquiries for Mazagons, Colabas and Port Cannings, the first named rose to Rs. 1,155 and closed at Rs. 1,140.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 23.

Murray, Conductor, Ordnance Department, on duty, from Europe.

Batt, Veterinary Surgeon, Medical Department, on sick leave, from Cawnpore.

McCallum, Lieutenant, 79th Highlanders, on leave, from Kamptee.

Upperton, Captain, 10th B. Lancers, on six leave, from Mooltan.

Cunningham, Captain, 11th Hussars, on leave, from Muttra.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 23.

Plunkett, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, to join, to Kirkee.

Philips, Captain, Poona Horse, on leave, to Seroor.

24TH APRIL.

Irvin, Lieutenant-Colonel, 27th Regiment, on sick leave, to England.

Steuart, Major, Royal Engineers, on furlough, to England.

Sealy, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Aden.

Batty, Lieutenant, Corps of Guides, on sick leave, to England.

Mosley, Lieutenant, 3rd Punjab Infantry, on sick leave, to England.

Wylie, Lieutenant, Corps of Guides, on sick leave, to England.

Carleton, Captain, 21st Fusiliers, on leave, to England.

Vandergucht, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Colville, Lieutenant, Madras Cavalry, on sick leave, to England.

Bailey, Lieutenant, 108th Light Infantry, on sick leave, to England.

Magrath, Captain, Madras Dept, on sick leave, to England.

Cunningham, Captain, 11th Hussars, on leave, to England.

McCallum, Lieutenant, 79th Highlanders, on leave, to England.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 12th April 1870.

IN pursuance of General Orders by His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, dated the 11th April 1870, General Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., announces to the Army that he has assumed Command of the Forces in the East Indies, from the 9th April 1870.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment on his Personal Staff:—Colonel M. Dillon, C.B., Rifle Brigade, to be Military Secretary.

Major T. G. Ross, Staff Corps, doing duty with the 14th Bengal Cavalry, is posted to Agra, for general duty.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent promotion or appointment, been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified—

3rd Foot.—Lieutenant E. E. Martin-Atkins, 1st Battalion.

Ensign W. W. Harris, 2nd Battalion.

5th Foot.—Captain J. J. Robinson, 2nd Battalion.

Lieutenant F. W. Saunders, 1st Battalion.

Ensign C. M. LeBreton, 1st Battalion.

Ensign P. F. Lambart, 1st Battalion.

6th Foot.—Ensign A. C. Spencer, 2nd Battalion.

13th Foot.—Lieutenant A. S. Hext, 2nd Battalion.

Ensign J. S. Tillyer Blunt, 1st Battalion.

Ensign A. E. Dalzell, 1st Battalion.

19th Foot.—Ensign W. P. Kennedy, 1st Battalion.

Ensign G. Hawkes, 2nd Battalion.

Ensign L. H. M. Levin, 1st Battalion.

Ensign J. F. Simoner, 2nd Battalion.

Major H. Inglis, Staff Corps, doing duty with 34th Native Infantry, is posted to Lucknow, for general duty.

The undermentioned candidates passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on the dates specified:—

On the 7th February last.

Lieutenant G. M. B. Hornsby, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant F. C. Symonds, Royal Artillery.

Apothecary W. F. Browne, Subordinate Medl. Dept.

On the 7th ultimo.

Gunner C. Cunningham, E Battery, 19th Bde., R.A.

Captain J. FitzGerald, 1st Battalion, 6th Foot.

Lieutenant H. C. M. Turnbull, 1st Battalion, 6th Foot.

Quartermaster G. Beedle, 1st Battalion, 6th Foot.

Asst. Surgeon G. Andrew, M.B., 1st Battalion, 6th Foot.

Private W. Bennett, 1st Battalion, 6th Foot.

On the 4th instant.

Lieutenant H. W. Apperley, 11th Hussars.

Sergeant H. Corrigan, 11th Hussars.

Private H. Pennyfield, 11th Hussars.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—2nd Captain F. J. G. Hill, (C. Battery, A Brigade,) to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th August, on private affairs.

2nd Captain H. P. Lane, (D Battery, D Brigade,) to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant V. Wing, (B Battery, A Brigade,) to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th August, on private affairs.

3rd Hussars.—Captain A. P. Hallifax, to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

21st Hussars.—Cornet F. H. Haynes, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant F. Richmond, No. 4 Battery, 25th Brigade, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th August, on private affairs.

Lieutenant D. M. D. Waterfield, B Battery, 8th Brigade, to Mussoorie, and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 1st May to the 1st August, on private affairs.

Lieutenant S. G. Smyth, A Battery, 19th Brigade, to Calcutta, from the 15th April to the 15th October, to study the native languages.

Assistant Surgeon G. A. Davidge, (G Battery, 8th Brigade,) to England, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

11th Foot, (1st Battalion).—Lieutenant and Local Captain B. T. Beames, to Mussoorie, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Ensign E. W. Chalmers, to Kussowlie, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

24th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Captain W. A. H. Plasket, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

37th Foot.—Ensign W. Harris, (2nd Wing Subaltern 21st Native Infantry,) to Calcutta, from the 15th April to the 15th October on private affairs, to study the native languages.

41st Foot.—Captain S. B. Noble, to England, per troop-ship from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

58th Foot.—Lieutenant J. L. J. Gordon, to Bombay, from the 3rd March to the 5th April, to appear before a medical board.

60th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Lieutenant J. H. H. Croft, to Darjeeling, from the 25th March to the 23rd May, on medical certificate.

Assistant Surgeon A. C. M'Tavish, to Nynee Tal, from the 15th March to the 14th September, on medical certificate.

92nd Foot.—Lieutenant G. Chalmer, Instructor of Musketry, to Simla, from the 15th May to the 30th September, on private affairs.

106th Foot.—Lieutenant H. C. Reynolds, to remain at the hills north of Deyrah, from the 1st April to the 15th October, on medical certificate, in extension.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant Colonel C. Holroyd, doing duty at Rawul Pindee, to Cashmere and the adjacent hills, for six months, from the date of availing himself of it.

Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel G. C. Lloyd, (doing duty at Sealkote,) to Cashmere and Simla, from the 20th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 14th April 1870.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieutenant R. G. S. Marshall, F Battery, F Brigade, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 31st August, on private affairs.

Surgeon Major J. Irvine, M.D., F Brigade, to Cashmere, from the 1st May to the 31st August, on private affairs.

21st Hussars.—Captain J. M. Biddle, to Nynee Tal, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant J. W. M. Cotton, to Wynaad, Madras, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Captain and Local Major A. Darling, E Battery, 16th Brigade, to Bombay, for one month, from the 27th March, to appear before a medical board.

Captain H. O. Hitchins, No. 4 Battery 22nd Brigade, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

11th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant E. W. Scott, Instructor of Musketry, to Simla, from the 15th April to the 30th September, on private affairs.

12th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Lieutenant R. B. Reed, Instructor of Musketry, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 30th September, on private affairs.

39th Foot.—Captain J. G. Smyth, to Cashmere or Murree, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant A. G. W. Malet, to Cashmere and Murree, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant M. B. Laby, to Cashmere or Mussoorie, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Ensign R. Whalley, to Cashmere and Murree, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Ensign C. S. Cumberland, to Cashmere and Mussoorie, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

85th Foot.—Captain R. K. Taylor, to Simla, from the 15th April to the 15th August, on private affairs.

109th Foot.—Lieutenant C. A. Cathcart, to England, per troop ship, from the date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Rifle Brigade, 3rd Battalion.—Lieutenant W. H. M. FitzHerbert, to the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

This cancels the leave granted by G. O. C. C. dated 10th July 1869, p. 294.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant Colonel H. D. Mannsell, to Bombay, for one month, from the 14th May, preparatory to retirement from the service.

Madras Staff Corps.—Lieutenant H. E. A. Lawford, Quartermaster 10th Madras Native Infantry, to Calcutta, from the 27th March to the 28th April, to appear before a medical board, under the rules of 1868.

Adjutant General's Office Head Quarters, Calcutta, 26th March 1870.

FINES FOR DRUNKENNESS.

The Commander-in-Chief directs that in reckoning the periods between the several occasions of a soldier's drunkenness, the calculation shall be made by calendar months.

RE-ENGAGEMENTS—BEDDING.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify that it has been ruled that Government General Order No. 537 of 1869 discontinues the gratuitous issue of bedding, as well as of kits, to soldiers re-engaging after the 5th June 1869.

HORSES.

With the sanction of Government, and in modification of para. 40, Section XXXIX, Military Regulations, see G. O. 36 of 1869, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that in future cast horses are to be branded on the near side under the saddle, instead of on "both buttocks."

OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

Government has been pleased to rule that, if the temporary absence of an Officer on duty exceeds one month, the house rent of Government quarters for that period should be remitted, and the quarters considered available for others, unless the officer consents to pay for and retain them.

PASSAGES—WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The operation of G. G. O. No. 1003, dated 23rd October 1868, relative to passage money authorised for soldiers obtaining a free discharge and electing to proceed from India to any of the British Colonies, is under sanction of the Government of India extended to the widows and orphans of soldiers, but under the same condition in respect to expense.

RATIONS.

The Government of India have sanctioned the substitution of onions, pumkins and other country vegetables to the troops, between the 15th June and the 1st October, in lieu of potatoes, which it has been represented cannot always be obtained in the plains of a wholesome description during the rainy season.

The issue of potatoes will, however, be resumed as soon after the 1st October as possible.

PASSAGES—ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The following decision by the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 1056, dated 22nd March 1870, addressed to the Government, Fort St. George, is published for information:—

"I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 2,205, dated 11th June 1869, referring the question, whether Engineer Officers of Imperial list who came to India under the conditions of the Royal Engineer General Corps order of the 1st July 1862, No. 462, are on the completion of seven years' Indian service entitled to a passage to England under the Royal Passage Warrant of 1865.

"2. In reply, I am to acquaint you that Royal Engineer Officers, who came to India under the provisions of the order referred to, are allowed the option of returning to England on the expiration of their tour of service in this country. Such Officers when electing to return to England on completing the prescribed tour of duty, virtually vacate their appointments, and on so doing are entitled to a passage under the provisions of the Royal Passage Warrant of 1865."

LEAVE TO CASHMERE.

The issue of passports having been dispensed with under authority of the Government of India, Military Officers now visiting Cashmere need only be furnished with a copy of the Rules laid down, from time to time, for the guidance of travellers in that territory. Para. 3 of G. O. No. 23 of 1868 is cancelled accordingly.

In submitting applications for general leave to Cashmere, Officers will be required to append to the ordinary applications the usual certificate agreeing to conform to the Rules prescribed, and will afterwards acknowledge the receipt of the Rules before availing themselves of the leave granted, such receipts to be kept for record in Staff Offices, and the Rules themselves retained by Divisional and District Staff Officers at the conclusion of the leave season.

The Rules are first to be allotted to Officers whose leave has appeared in G. O. and a sufficient number retained for Officers immediately proceeding on privilege leave; any excess number of Rules to be returned to this office, to meet further requirements of other Divisions or Districts, and General Officers are therefore requested to return any copies of the Rules, or to make further application for additional copies, by the 1st May at latest.

The word "*Rules*" is to be substituted for "*Passes*" in G. O. No. 23 of 1868.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Comorin (s)	Turner	Bussorah, April 17.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Dupuy	Goa, April 21.
	Trevanion (s)	Stevens	Calcutta, March 7.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Tilly (s)	Hanna	Malabar Coast.
24	Golconda (s)	Coleman	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last—

Ship Eastern Belle, Greig, to Batavia.

Ship Tythonus, Green, to Calcutta.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel	Commander	From
April 19	Krishna (s)	Boniellaw	Werawar, April 9
	Galatea	Wherland	Bombay, March 22
	Odessa (s)	White	London, Feb 27

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel	Commander	Destination
April 20	Persian Empire	—	—
	Melbourne	—	—

The following passengers left per steamer Bushire, for Bombay, Madras, Galle, and Coast on the 19th instant:—

Colonel A O Wood; Mr Alex Greig; Mr J Douglas White; Geo de Baronvoskie, Esq; Andre de Baronvoskie, Esq; His Highness the Maharaja of Pittapoor, 3 attendants and 84 native followers

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SMITH.—March 19th, at Merino, Victoria, Australia, at the residence of her son, Geo. Smith, late of Bombay, Wilhelmina Ernestina Smith, aged 74 years, relict of Captain William Stewart Smith, of the Madras Army.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

EAGLETON.—April 20th, at 38, Chowringhee Road, the wife of F. A. Eagleton, of a daughter.

GEORGE.—April 11th, at Cuttack, the wife of Mr. Richard George, Accountant, Public Works Department, of a son.

FERGUSON.—April 18th, at No. 10, Espianade Row, Calcutta, the wife of Samuel Ferguson, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BOWDEN—FIRMIN.—April 14th, at Calcutta, Mr. W. Bowden, Commander of the Steamer Cyclone, to Mr. T. B. Firmin, widow of the late Mr. T. P. Firmin, B. P.S.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

JOHNSTONE.—April 18th, the wife of G. Pulteney Johnstone, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

OAKES.—April 19th, at the "Barbican," Kilpauk, the wife of James Oakes, of a daughter.

RABEL.—April 16th, at Railway Station, Beypore, the wife of Mr. B. G. Rabel, Inspector Permanent Way, M. R. Co, of twin boys.

WAPSHARE.—April 15th, Guynd Ouchterlony Valley, the wife of Henry Wapshare, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

LYNCH.—April 16th, at Arconum, Reginald Osborne Walter, son of Mr. T C Lynch, aged 5 months and 21 days.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

BRADFORD.—April 18th, at Allygurh, the wife of Mr. G. A. Bradford, of a daughter.

PYLE.—April 18th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. H. C. Pyle, of a daughter.

BLACKETT.—April 18th, at Allygurh, the wife of J. Stephens Blackett, Resident Engineer East Indian Railway, of a daughter.

DEATH.

LANCASTER.—April 18th, at Meerut, Ernest Priestley, the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. David Lancaster, aged 2 years, 1 month and 2 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1870.

AT present we shall content ourselves with recording a recognition of the courage and moderation which characterized the Calcutta meeting on the Income-tax. The tone was excellent, and there does not appear to have been any blinking of the facts. On some points we may comment another time, especially on the light in which the speakers still regard Lord Mayo, the mode in which they treat the unwarrantable expenditure on public works, and on the suggested issue of a Royal Commission to inquire into the causes of our financial disasters, with instructions to suggest a remedy. But what we wish to do now is to emphasize again the example which Calcutta has been permitted to set before Bombay. The action of our Chamber of Commerce and the promised Native movement, will not adequately represent the feelings of this city, where the very unanimity of opinion, adverse to the confiscatory tax, paradoxical as the Olympians may think it, operates to prevent a great collective expression. Moreover, the "services" let "I dare not wait upon I would," and if they carry this policy much farther they will find themselves "sat upon," not only in the matter of taxation, but in other matters of public moment—the administration of patronage, to wit. Nevertheless, a very little inquiry will prove to Lord Mayo and Sir Richard Temple that the legislation and the spendthrift policy, for which both are now responsible, are held by general consent to be unsound, unwarrantable, and unjust; and that the tax they have ordered their collectors to levy will not be paid "cheerfully," but simply in deference to *force majeure*.

THE Calcutta Drainage Works have formed the subject of some official correspondence between the Engineer of the Municipality and the Chairman of the Bench of Justices, which possesses more than a local interest. It will be remembered by our readers that for the past eleven years Calcutta has had under execution a scheme for draining the city on the hydraulic sewerage principle. This scheme proposed the removal of excreta, liquid sewage, and rain-water, and also provided for sub soil drainage by deep covered sewers. In fact all the filth of the city, with the exception of the street sweepings, was intended to be carried away by underground drains. This system of sewerage was supposed to be in accordance with sanitary principles, and was expected to work well in practice—just as well in India as in England. About one-half of the city has already been sewered on this principle, and the works appeared to be under trial.

We gather from the correspondence published by the *Daily Examiner* of the 15th April that the sewers already in use have been made to do the work of removing excreta which does not reach them through water closets and house pipes in the ordinary way, but is poured into the main sewer out of conservancy carts. At a recent trial a very small quantity of night-soil was delivered into the sewer in this manner, and at "Palmer's bridge"—the point of exit apparently—"the smell where the discharge was made was most disgusting." Mr. Clark contends that if this pouring of night-soil into the sewers is to continue it will cause "an insufferable nuisance" and be attended "with danger to health, unless needful precaution be taken." This "needful precaution" is pointed out to be "the use of carbolic acid in sufficient quantity in the collecting tubes to arrest decomposition" before the night-soil is brought to the sewers. It is also proposed "to provide for the use of carbolic acid in private residences" in "sufficient quantity." Mr. Clark is evidently of opinion that the night-soil brought to the sewers by the conservancy carts is in a state of "fermentation," and this is the sole cause of the nuisance. He insists that with "fresh" night-soil "no nuisance would be experienced." To this representation of the Municipal Engineer the Chairman of the Bench of Justices makes the following candid reply:—

"If your present opinion is of any value, the drainage scheme should be put a stop to at once, as the Justices would certainly not be justified in carrying out so expensive a scheme, unless the night-soil can be satisfactorily disposed of. To suppose that every house and hut can for the next 100 years be connected with the sewers is a supposition so ideal, that I shall not attempt to combat it, suffice it to say that I quite concur with the Health Officer as to the impossibility of discharging the filth into the sewers before fermentation has commenced, if, therefore, an enormous nuisance will be created, the drainage scheme in my opinion will not be a success. However, I have been twice present at the discharge into the sewer of night-soil, and trust and believe your account of the nuisance is greatly overdrawn: should it prove otherwise, the drainage scheme will receive no support from me."

We await the result of further experiment with the Calcutta sewage, and hope that our neighbours may find a way out of their difficulty. There is sufficient evidence before us that the present working of the sewage scheme is a nuisance and injurious to health, the only difference between Mr. Clark and the Chairman of the Bench of Justices concerns the degree of the sewage nuisance and the amount of the sickness to which it may give rise as the hot season advances. The means of abating the nuisance recommended by the Municipal Engineer, viz., the disinfection of all the night-soil that is to be conveyed to the sewers by means of carbolic acid, if actually carried out, will be an expensive proceeding which was never contemplated. But the very singular proposal of Mr. Clark to pour night-soil into sewers after it has been disinfected by carbolic acid, is a little unreasonable, for after being so disinfected it becomes not only a valuable but a safe manure, and does not require to be carted to the sewers and washed out of the city by the channel of the drains. Surely there are men in Calcutta who would be willing to pay for night-soil thus prepared and preserved.

That the sewerage of Calcutta should only have reached the stage of experiment after the scheme has been upwards of ten years under execution, and that at this day the Municipal Engineer and the Chairman of the Bench of Justices should be in doubt, not as to the success of the scheme, but as to the degree in which it will be a nuisance and dangerous to health, may be classed as one of the wonders of the age. But we wonder at nothing in India, not even at the quackery of imperial finance, and why should we wonder that the Calcutta Drainage Scheme, instead of preserving health, will accomplish the very opposite thing which it was intended, viz., the spread of disease.

In this question of the sewerage of Calcutta we have one of the most important of sanitary considerations, and the men whom we find in the front engaged in the contest, pointing out faults and proposing remedies, are not Hygienists at all. The Officer of Health of the City of Palaces seems to be occupying the usual back place in the picture, apparently not consulted even now when the health of Calcutta is in danger, and unnoticed when the scheme originated. The public will perhaps say—"Oh! it was only a drainage scheme, a work of pure engineering." We hope that warning will be taken from the Calcutta blunder, and that the responsibility of public health will be fixed on competent shoulders in all projects connected with sanitation.

COLONEL SIR SEYMOUR BLANE, BART., arrived at Allahabad on April 20, *en route* to Simla.

THE "Pioneer" has reason to believe it highly improbable that any successor to Sir Donald Macleod will be appointed before the 1st of June next.

MR. FORSYTH, the Commissioner of Jullundur, who has been deputed by Lord Mayo to proceed as Envoy to Yarkund, will, with the officers who may be told off to accompany him, start on his long journey about the end of next month, returning to India by September or October.

THE "Mofussilite" says—"The Maharajah of Cashmere is likely to meet the Viceroy on His Excellency's way back from Peshawur—at Sealkote, not at Jhylum. A report prevails at Lahore that a meeting is to take place at Peshawur between the Viceroy and Shere Ali. We give this as a report; but if the meeting does take place, it will probably not be at Peshawur."

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 1st APRIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Columbian, Captain George Hyde, with the English mail of the 1st inst. and Brindisi papers of the 2nd, arrived in harbour between four and five o'clock yesterday afternoon. She left Suez at 4-15 P.M. on the 10th, reached Aden at 10-30 P.M. on the 16th, and resumed her voyage at 6-30 A.M. on the 17th. Appended is the

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Southampton.—Captain Kington, Dr Chambers, Lieut Hext, Mrs Gaye, Miss Anderson, Messrs H Driver, G Kirkman, W A Wheler, A Barrett, and G Wilkins; Mrs Munro's ayah, and Mrs Ashton's ayah.

From Marseilles.—Major R Murray, Dr and Mrs Cunningham and child, Mrs LeMesurier and child and European female servant, Mr Forrest, Miss Foster.

From Suez.—The Hon B H Ellis, Mons. Bernoville, Mr Tye; and General Haly's native male servant.

From Aden.—Major Buttonshaw, and five natives.

HEADS OF ENGLISH NEWS.

(*Home News*, April 1.)

GENERAL SIR CHARLES GREY, Her Majesty's private secretary, died yesterday.

The Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill has been read a third time in the Lords. Great opposition is being manifested in Ireland to the Press Clauses.

The Irish Land Bill is still in Committee.

The Committee on the Education Bill is postponed.

An inquiry into convents and monastic institutions in England has been carried by a majority of two in the House of Commons.

Mr. John Bright, although better, it is said, will not resume the Presidency of the Board of Trade.

The trial of Prince Bonaparte for the murder of M. Victor Noir has terminated in a verdict of acquittal. The Emperor is reported to have exiled the Prince, who has left France for America.

The Emperor of the French has caused the code of a new Senatus Consultum to be laid before the Legislative Assembly.

General Prim has been attacked by the populace in the streets of Madrid.

Renewed disturbances have broken out in Italy. An appeal to the people has been published by Mazzini.

The return of Mr. Robinson for Bristol is to be contested.

The directors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and the directors of the Oriental Bank have recommended a dividend for the half-year of 6 per cent. per annum.

The House of Lords has decided against Mrs. Howard in the Wicklow Peerage Case.

The University Boat Race is to be rowed on the 6th instant.

The Volunteer Review is to take place at Brighton on the 18th instant.

No news of the City of Boston.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week—Mr. Judge Payne; the Bishop of Mauritius; Mr. W. H. Stanton, late M.P.; the Rev. C. N. Wodehouse; General the Honorable Sir Charles Grey; Colonel Elphinstone; Lady Lopes; R. Armit, Esq., formerly of the 3rd Guards; Countess Blucher; Commander Bugden, R.N.; Lady Charlotte Rivers; Lieut. L. R. Coussmaker, R.A.; Rev. Joseph Cox; Lieut.-Colonel G. Deare, late 21st Fusiliers; Commander E. Drew, R.N.; Lieut.-Colonel T. Hall, of Killean; Major A. H. Lowe, Royal Sherwood Foresters; Captain E. Pardoe, late 82nd Regiment; Lieut.-Colonel F. J. Phillott, late Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Thomas Yardley, late Lieutenant 86th Royal Regiment.

THE LATE MAJOR W. H. L. FULLER.

IT is with deep regret that we announce the death of Major W. H. L. Fuller, officiating Second in Command and Wing Officer of the 3rd Light Infantry. It is only a month ago since Major Fuller—then full of health and spirits—left his regiment to enjoy a two months' holiday on the hills. Not three weeks however had passed ere he was taken suddenly and seriously ill, and the nature of his malady was such that the doctors considered his instant return to the plains absolutely necessary. He was brought down by easy stages, but death overtook him at Coimbatore, and early on the morning of the 17th instant he breathed his last. Major Fuller entered the Madras Army in 1849. He arrived in India towards the end of January of that year, and was shortly afterwards posted to the 4th Madras Native Infantry, with which corps the greater part of his service has been spent. He had hardly been two years with the 3rd Light Infantry, but a shorter time was sufficient to endear him to his brother officers, who lament in his death the loss of a warm-hearted friend and an attractive and genial companion.—*Madras Athenæum*, April 19.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

(*Via Red Sea.*)

FRANCE.

PARIS, 23RD APRIL.

A DECREE has been published to-day convoking the French people for the 8th May to accept or reject the following plebiscitum: "That the people do approve the liberal reforms effected by the Emperor in the Constitution since 1860, and do ratify the Senatus Consultum of the 20th April 1870."

It has been announced that the French Government will take no fresh steps at Rome relative to the Œcumenical Council.

(*Via Russia.*)

LONDON, 23RD APRIL, NOON.

Earl Kellie and Colonel Sykes will shortly move for a Committee of Enquiry into the working of the Bonus and Compensation Committees in the Indian Presidencies.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 22ND APRIL, NOON.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton market opens steady.

Total weekly sales	50,000	bales.
,, ,, Surats	12,000	,,
Stock of Cotton	484,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	94,000	,,
Import of Cotton	53,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	29,000	,,

Fair Dhollera 9½d.

LONDON, 22ND APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was firm.

Fair Dhollera 9½d.

The Manchester market is strong.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 9s. 4½d.

8¼ lbs. ,, 11s. 1½d.

40's Mule Twist, 1s. 4¾d.

DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT TO A PIC-NIC PARTY.

TWO LADIES DROWNED.

WITH the deepest regret we report a fatal accident which formed the tragic climax to a pic-nic—probably the last of the season—which took place at Bandora Hill on Saturday evening. The party, which was composed of about thirty ladies and gentlemen, left Bombay at five o'clock, in two omnibuses and several private carriages, and after passing two or three hours very pleasantly in the bungalow of the Hon. Byramjee Jejeebhoy at Bandora Hill, which had been placed at their service, began the return journey about eleven. Two or three private carriages went on in front, followed by the omnibuses, in each of which there were about ten persons, some on the top and some inside. The horses of the first omnibus soon became somewhat unmanageable, and at a sharp turn at the foot of the hill the vehicle came in contact with the parapet of a well, and upset. Madame Vinay, Miss Phillips, and Mr. P. A. R. Oldfield were thrown sheer into the well—a depth, to the surface of the water, of about thirty feet. Mr. Oldfield was rescued by the valiant exertions of Mr. Briscoe (of the P. and O. service), but the two ladies, who had no doubt been stunned by striking the wall of the well, were drowned. When Mr. Briscoe, after enabling Mr. Oldfield to get out, heard that two ladies were believed to have fallen in, he dived down in the impure and stagnant water, and did not cease his exertions till utter exhaustion obliged him to yield to the entreaties of those above. The depth of water was some twelve feet. No native could be prevailed upon to dive in, but after the lapse of some time, when drags had been procured, Mr. Briscoe went down again, accompanied by several peons, and succeeded in recovering the bodies. As about three hours had passed since the terrible accident occurred, of course life was extinct. The others who were in, or on, the omnibus, were more or less bruised. Captain White, R.E., and Dr. Lumsdaine were severely but not seriously hurt. An inquest was promptly held before Mr. A. R. Macdonald and a jury, and the bodies of the two unfortunate ladies were afterwards carried in doolies to Mr. Vinay's residence on Malabar Hill; Mr. Justice Warden and Captain Watts accompanying them. Mr. Vinay was one of the party, but being in the second omnibus was not a witness of the accident. The interment took place at Colaba cemetery last evening, in the case of Madame Vinay according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, and in the case of Miss Phillips with Presbyterian ceremonies. There was a large attendance. Miss Phillips was a near relative of Madame Vinay and resided with her.

Mr. Oldfield, whose escape was marvellous, was well enough yesterday evening to attend the funeral.

We need not say how sincerely the public will lament the loss of life and sympathise with the survivors. Mr. Briscoe's admirable conduct, also, will not soon be forgotten.

The circumstances of this painful occurrence will be found very clearly narrated in the evidence given at the inquest. The proceedings at the inquest, and the letters we append to them, have been officially placed at the disposal of the press:—

THE EVIDENCE AT THE INQUEST.

The Hon. Augustus Brooke Warden deposed—A party of friends had been spending the evening at a house at the end of Bandora Hill. About 10-30 P.M. some of us were returning to Bombay in an omnibus; the largest number were on the outside—two, besides myself, namely, General Stock and Mr. Vinay, were inside. Shortly before the accident occurred General Stock and Mr. Vinay went into an omnibus which was following behind. Three or four minutes afterwards the horses of the omnibus, as they were descending the hill, apparently became unmanageable, and the omnibus upset close to a well near the road wall. I got out as quickly as possible to assist those who had been injured. While helping to pick up Mrs. Sheppard, I heard a splashing in the well, immediately behind me, and heard a voice calling out for help. As soon as ropes could be procured Mr. Briscoe descended into the well and fastening a rope to Mr. Oldfield's body enabled him to reach the surface. Mr. Briscoe asked whether there was any one else in the well, and on making enquiries we found two of our party missing, namely, Mrs. Vinay and Miss Phillips. Mr. Briscoe on learning that two persons were in the well dived in search of them, but was unsuccessful in finding them, and at the earnest entreaties of all of us he came up, in a very exhausted state, it being no longer safe for him to remain down below. Some time elapsed before drags could be procured. None of the natives could be induced to go down into the well to search for the bodies. Mr. Briscoe, although much exhausted by his previous exertions, volunteered to go into the well, provided two or three natives would accompany and assist him to bring up the bodies. Three peons at last volunteered to go down. After dragging the well for some time, Mr. Briscoe discovered the body of Miss Phillips, and some time afterwards he found the body of Mrs. Vinay. Life was quite extinct in both, as about two and a half hours had elapsed since the accident. The native coachman sent by the proprietor was driving the omnibus at the time of the accident.

Mr. Robert Francis Briscoe deposed—I was on the top of the omnibus when I noticed the horses going rather fast down the hill, and thought there would be an accident, so I stood by, all ready to jump. When the omnibus went over the stones, tilted a little, I jumped from the roof and caught Mrs. Howard, who was falling, and pulled her from underneath the omnibus. I then, seeing that she was not seriously injured, went to see what assistance I could render. I first picked up Dr. Lumsdaine, who was lying with his head hanging down the well. I then heard a voice or voices in the well. I asked for a rope and with some difficulty got one, which was made long enough to reach the bottom by knotting the omnibus reins to it. I did this and then went down and found Mr. Oldfield in a very exhausted state in the water of the well. I made the rope fast to him and he was hauled up. I then enquired if any one else was in the well. I was first told no, then for my own satisfaction I swam round the well two or three times, saw a lady's hat and then dived immediately; felt the body, but was unable to bring it to the surface on account of the mud and density of the water. Then, being exhausted and every one entreating me to come up, I was hauled up again. As the natives would not go down the well, I again went down and three peons accompanied me. After dragging for some time I succeeded in getting both bodies, first that of Miss Phillips and then that of Madame Vinay. Life appeared quite extinct in both. Madame Vinay was sitting next to me on the side seat on the top of the omnibus: this was the left side. I and Madame Vinay were on the further side from the well and Miss Phillips was sitting with her back to me on the side next to the well. I saw only Mrs. Howard, as she had a white dress, which I could see. I think both ladies must have struck the side wall above and then fallen into the well, as I found Miss Phillips' body in the centre and Madame Vinay's close to it. There were twelve or thirteen feet of water in the well and much mud.

Mr. Phineas Alexander Ryrie Oldfield deposed—I was standing on the step of the omnibus at the time of the accident, on the second step down below, and was unaware that there was any danger until the concussion took place. The first thing I remember was striking out in the water of the well in which I found myself. As far as I can remember I swam round it twice without finding anything to take hold of; a light was shewn from above and I got on to a ledge of rock and there remained until rescued by Mr. Briscoe. I was not aware that any one else had fallen into the well but myself, and never heard or saw Miss Phillips or Madame Vinay. The well is, I think, about forty feet from the surface to the water, and about ten or twelve feet of water in the well. When the accident occurred I thought I was landing on my feet on the ground, until I felt the water closing over my head. Both of my knees are cut across where I must have hit the wall in falling. The ladies being above me would have been thrown with their heads against the wall. It was dark and I was exhausted and did not notice anything in the water. The two ladies and myself were the only members of our party thrown into the well.

THE VERDICT.

"We the undersigned have examined the bodies which were shown to us, and are of opinion that they met their death by drowning. On both we observed bruises and cuts on the face, from which blood had come, and we consider that the same were produced by a fall from the omnibus. We have just heard the evidence of some of the party present when the accident occurred, and the following appears to be the manner of its occurrence. An omnibus was returning from Bandora to Bombay with several persons seated on the outside and three persons inside. The horses appear to have become unmanageable, and turning the corner of the road at the foot of the hill the omnibus wheel came in contact with the wall of the road and upset. One gentleman—Mr. Oldfield—and two ladies, Madame Vinay and Miss Phillips, were thrown into the well; the first was not much hurt, the bodies of the two last had life extinct when, after the lapse of two or three hours, they were recovered from the water. We are of opinion as above that death occurred by drowning. We are of opinion that the omnibus was upset by an unforeseen accident. We also wish to add that the well is in a most dangerous position, and some measures either to close it or cover the upper part of it should be taken.—N. Spencer, foreman, D. Richmond, W. Bullock, James Dickson, F. D. Parker, J. A. Rose.

"Before me, this 24th day of April 1870.—A. R. Macdonald, Magistrate."

REPORTS.

To J. W. Robertson, Esq., Magistrate of the District.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward you the enclosed papers which contain a detailed account of the very melancholy accident which occurred at this place last night. I was awoke by intelligence that "some European had fallen into a well." On hastening to the spot I found that an omnibus containing a party of English and French ladies and gentlemen had been upset at the foot of the Bandora Hill, where the road makes a very sharp turn, and that some of them had been precipitated down a large and deep well, which adjoins the road at this point. At the time of my arrival I found them engaged in rescuing one of the gentlemen of the party, Mr. Oldfield, from the well. This was soon accomplished, but it was then found that two ladies were missing; I immediately sent policemen and peons in different directions to get dragging-irons, ropes, &c. Nothing would induce the people about to dive in the water of the well, which is about 12 feet deep, and rather stagnant from want of use; also there is mud at the bottom. No signs appeared on the surface, and Mr. Briscoe, who first descended in aid of Mr. Oldfield, had remained down as long as he dared, and was obliged to return to the surface, although in his search he thought that he felt one body in the well. At last drags arrived, and again Mr. Briscoe, accompanied by three policemen, went down. With much labour and perseverance, first the body of Miss Phillips was drawn up and brought to the surface and then that of Madame Vinay, the two ladies of the party who were missing. Both bodies were much bruised and cut about the faces, and life was quite extinct. No efforts for resuscitation were used, as the bodies had been in the water for nearly three hours, and there was no possible hope of restoring animation. I held an inquest on the bodies, assisted by a jury of English residents here, and the bodies were moved about 5 A.M. to-day, under the care of the Hon'ble Justice Warden and Major Watts, who were members of the party. The others included Dr. Lumsdaine, Mr. White, General Stock, Mrs. Howard, &c. M. Vinay, husband of the deceased Madame Vinay, was following the omnibus in another vehicle, and accompanied General Stock back to Bombay. You will observe that the two deceased ladies occupied seats on opposite sides of the top of the omnibus, and when the vehicle upset must have been dashed violently on the side of the well, and thence, in an unconscious state probably, into the water. Mr. Oldfield states that he was standing on the back second step, and thence was thrown over a low parapet wall which guards the side of the road and well, into the well, fortunately without striking the walls of the well, which was apparently the cause of death of the unfortunate ladies. Mr. Oldfield noticed no others in the well with him. Dr. Lumsdaine, Mr. White and Sir Charles Sargent, all on the top of the omnibus, are said to be severely injured. They returned very soon to Bombay, so I am not aware of the extent of their injuries,—mercifully they were thrown clear of the well. I regret very much that drags were not sooner procured, but you are aware how extremely difficult it is, especially in India, to get the materials necessary for such an unforeseen case as this, in the middle of the night. No time was lost unnecessarily, and it was the general opinion that life was probably extinct very soon after the accident. I cannot speak in too high terms of praise of the conduct of Mr. Briscoe, to whose exertions Mr. Oldfield perhaps owes his life, and without whom the bodies would not have been recovered for a much longer time. When all was over, he fainted from exhaustion, but was soon brought round again, and I trust may not suffer from his humane conduct. The Sub-Magistrate and Police rendered all the assistance in their power; some reward is to be presented to the three men who went down into the well with Mr. Briscoe.

With regard to this well I am making enquiries, and you will be informed of the result. The jury on the inquest have suggested that it should be closed up, or covered over, and I quite concur with them that one or the other course should be pursued, if such prove possible.—I have, &c.,

ARTHUR R. MACDONALD, Magistrate.

To the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of Government, report received from the F. P. Magistrate, Mr. Macdonald, together with the proceedings of an inquest held by him this morning in regard to the painful circumstances attending the melancholy death of Mrs. Vinay and Miss Phillips, which took place at Bandora last night, owing to their having been precipitated into and drowned in a well by the accidental upsetting of an omnibus in which they, along with other ladies and gentlemen, were returning to Bombay.

I would beg to refer to Mr. Macdonald's report for a detail account of the circumstances that led to this sad accident, and in doing so beg especially to bring to notice the conduct of Mr. Briscoe, through whose exertions Mr. Oldfield was rescued from the well, in which he too had been precipitated on the upsetting of the omnibus.

To Mr. Briscoe's conduct the recovery of the bodies of Mrs. Vinay and Miss Phillips is also due.

Mr. Macdonald was at the scene of the accident shortly after the sad occurrence took place, and did all in his power to render assistance in recovering the bodies—not however, I regret to say, without some delay arising, owing to the difficulty on so sudden and unexpected an emergency, in procuring drags and other materials with which to descend and drag the well.

Measures will be taken forthwith to have the well closed, or protected, so as to prevent the possibility of a like sad accident taking place again.—I have the honor to be, &c.,

J. W. ROBERTSON, Magistrate.

Tanna, 24th April 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 17th April, 1870.

Open 1,192½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,14,525	12	1
Merchandise	[illegible]	5	7
Electric Telegraph	[illegible]	4	0
Earth Trains	[illegible]	4	0
Total Rs.	4,51,127	9	8
Corresponding week last year open 874½ miles Total Rs.	3,89,106	7	5
Increase	62,021	2	3

THE STORY ABOUT SIR HUGH WHEELER'S DAUGHTER.

IT will be remembered that in the autumn of last year we drew attention to a communication, giving very circumstantial details of the alleged survival of a daughter of the late Sir Hugh Wheeler, whose family were slain at Cawnpore.

Doubts were expressed as to the facts, and the story regarded as a mere revival of an old tale of 1859. But there were circumstances of detail incompatible with such a view of the case. It was a new story, though an untruthful one. With the evidence now placed before us, entirely negativing the supposition of her existence and detention, there is no longer any room for doubt that she perished in the Mutiny, and that the circumstantial account of her imprisonment was a fabrication. We regret exceedingly the publication of that account, which we know has caused painful anxieties to the surviving members of the family. It was done with the intention of redressing a possible wrong. The only thing wanting is a merited exposure of the parties who originated the story, and of the motives which led to it.—*Indian Daily News.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Golconda, Captain A. Coleman, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton.—Mrs Sculley and infant, Mr S. G. Barrett, Mrs Forrest, Mrs Gray, and Mr and Mrs Leonard Bean and four children.

For Marseilles.—Mr W P Gillmore.

For Suez.—Mr Kay, Mr Arthur Anley, Mr Cookworthy, and Mr McCallum.

For Gibraltar.—Mr and Mrs Meneyes.

PASSENGERS TO EUROPE, &c., BY THE MAGDALA.

THE following passengers to Aden and Suez per s. s. Magdala will proceed to-day:—

For Liverpool—Rev Thomas and Mrs Lessells and child; Mr and Mrs Goulding; Mr and Mrs Dugan and 2 children; Captain and Mrs Kirke and 2 children, Lieutenant and Mrs Cole and infant; Mrs Campbell, 3 children and E F servant; Mrs Mills; Mrs Stevenson; Mrs Hunt and 3 children; Mrs Best, one infant and ayah; Lieutenant Hamilton; Mr Horsford; Captain Wilkins; Mrs Jas Melville; Captain Tilford; Mr and Mrs Weir; Mrs Fisher and 3 children; Mr and Mrs Stretch; Mrs Graham; and Messrs Campbell, Forrest, Spencer, Rivers, Boyd, Duncan, Wrenn, and Graham; and Master Taylor.

For Suez—Mr Taylor; Mr Nailer; Mr and Mrs Soundy and child; Major and Mrs Paske and five children; Captain and Mrs Wood, infant and ayah; Mr Webster; Major Reid; Captain Kettlewell; Mr Adams; Mons Defresne; Mrs Hewitt.

For Aden—Bezonjee Dhunjeebhoy.

THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. GAMMELL.

WE regret to announce the death of Lieutenant Colonel A. Gammell, of Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers, who died of cholera, after a few hours' illness, on the 15th instant, at the officers' quarters at Alipore. This distinguished officer had come to Calcutta for the purpose of passing the Honour examination in the vernacular languages. His premature death will be widely lamented by his brother officers, among whom he was greatly respected and loved. Colonel Gammell was first employed in active military service two and twenty years ago in the suppression of an insurrection in the Ionian islands; after which he served with distinction through the Crimean campaign. During the Chinese campaign of 1860 he served as Staff Officer of Royal Artillery, 1st Division; and as Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General during the two succeeding campaigns against the Taepings in 1861 and 1862. For these services he was mentioned in despatches, and received the brevet rank of Major for his gallantry in the field, on the occasion of the bombardment and storming of Kahding on the 24th October 1862. Being selected for the Staff again a few years afterwards, Major Gammell served with distinction during the Abyssinian campaign in his former appointment of Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, and at the conclusion of the war was again mentioned in despatches for "zeal, ability, and general good service," and received the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

To the sterling qualities of the soldier, Lieutenant-Colonel Gammell united the accomplishments of the scholar. He was well versed in several European and Oriental languages, was an excellent engineer, possessed an extraordinary acquaintance with military history, and passed first out of many competitors in the first examination held at the Staff College of Sandhurst. There is every probability that he would shortly have been selected for the important post of Director-General of Instruction to British troops, and his untimely loss will be considered a public calamity by all those who have the welfare of the English soldier at heart.

A singular comment on the purchase system as at present existing in our army may be found in the fact that, after a career so distinguished, Lieutenant-Colonel Gammell was still one of the junior captains in an Infantry regiment.—*Englishman*, Apr. 20.

BOMBAY.

THE HON'BLE JUSTICE MELVILL, who obtained a month's privilege leave last month to proceed to Ceylon, is expected here to-day.

MAILS FOR ADEN AND SUEZ, per steamer Magdala, will be closed at the General Post Office on the 25th (to-day) at 12 noon.

MAILS FOR BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE AND BUSSORAH, per steamer Koina, will be closed at the General Post Office on the 25th (to-day) at 2 P.M.

GUN CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.—We hear that Government contemplate a removal of the Gun Carriage Department, which is at present located at Colaba, to Kirkee.

POSTAL NOTICE.—From to-day additional packets will be daily made up for Wassind, Egutpoora, Kussara, Nassick and Munmar, and despatched by the 8-30 A.M train.

BABOO PROTAB CHANDRA MOOZOOMDAR, of the Brahma Somaj of India Mission, will deliver his second address to-day at 6 P.M., at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. The public are requested to attend.

DEATH FROM AN OVERDOSE OF OPIUM.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Don Tar, concerning the death of a Hindoo labourer named Shaikjee, who in the opinion of the jury had died from having taken an overdose of opium.

THE STEAMER COMORIN, Captain Turner, from Bussorah, arrived on Saturday with the following passengers:—Mr. Fitzgerald, Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, Captain Trevor, Mr. W. Foxton, Mr. Henderson, Mrs. Lisbon, and 39 deck passengers.

ERRATUM.—A paragraph we published on Friday last about the Lodge Eastern Star, shewed plainly by its contents—though non-Masons may have been puzzled—that it referred to Bombay, not to Tanna, which by a mistake got into the heading. We need hardly say there are no lodges established yet at Tanna.

THE HEAVY ROBBERY IN MARINE STREET.—About a fortnight ago, as already stated, Mr. Mooljee Anundjee, a Hindoo merchant, lost from his warehouse, Marine Street, about Rs. 18,000 in currency notes. Information of the robbery was given to the police and a mehta of Mr. Mooljee was arrested on suspicion. About Rs. 10,000 have already been found in his possession, and for the remainder the police are making enquiries.

THEFT.—On Saturday one Khyer Mahomed appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and applied for a warrant against a Mussulman named Hossain and his mother charging them with theft. It is alleged that about three months ago the complainant left his house for a night and put the property in charge of the defendants, that on his return home he found the door of his house locked, that he reported the matter to Mr. Edginton, and on the door being opened found about Rs. 1,050 missing from a box. The defendants are in custody of the Fouzdar at Bhowynuggur, and the complainant now applied for a warrant against them, which was granted.

SHARKS. SAILORS, BEWARE!—As several of the sailors of the ship Ellen Scott, Captain Gribble, now lying in harbour, were bathing early on Sunday morning, one of them, named John Gottfriedson, a Norwegian, was suddenly seized by a large shark, which lifted the man completely out of the water, inflicting several large and deep wounds on his neck and chest, one of which nearly divided the left collar bone. The man being a strong swimmer struggled hard, besides calling out loudly, which probably frightened the fish, as it left hold and allowed him to reach the chain cable, about thirty yards off, the boat being at the time on the davits, though it was instantly lowered to render aid. He was taken immediately to the European General Hospital, where Surgeon Joynt and Assistant Surgeon Arnot were in attendance, and, though he had lost a considerable amount of blood, appeared likely to progress favourably towards recovery.

WE have been favoured with a copy of the following telegram, dated London, April 19th, 5-5 P.M.—"Copper active, price is advancing, spelter steady, shipments to India very trifling."—*Englishman.*

WE hear with pleasure that the Rev. W. S. Price, of the Church Missionary Society, is expected to return from England next month. We learn from the American papers that the Rev. Mr. Wilder's Kolapore Mission has been taken up by the Presbyterian Board of Missions in America. Mr. Wilder expects shortly to return.—*Bombay Guardian.*

THE preliminary investigation in the case of Mr. Fitzherbert who has been charged with having misappropriated the sum of Rs. 298, whilst employed in the Indo-European Telegraph department as an inspector, came to a close on the 18th instant, when he was committed by Mr. Ingle, the Acting City Magistrate, to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.—*Sindian*, April 20.

LORD NAAS, the eldest son of Earl Mayo, is about sixteen years old, and being weak in health has come to India to see what benefit he can derive from a season spent among the Himalayas.—*Catholic Examiner.*

THERE will soon be a change in the *personnel* of the Portuguese Government at Goa. His Excellency the Governor, J. F. Pestana, is to be succeeded by the Visconde de S. Januario, and has applied home for permission to return to Portugal without delay.—*Ibid.*

VERY bad news has reached Goa about the great Mozambique expedition. The Governor of the colony has died of fever; so also some of the officers. The troops from Portugal became demoralised for want of provisions and fled on the first attack of the enemy. The troops from Goa are said to have behaved much better, but unavailingly.—*Ibid.*

WE should be sorry to think that many, calling themselves Christians, in Bombay, approve of the taste exhibited by the *Bombay Gazette* on Thursday last, in comparing together the performances of the Mussulmans during the Mohurrum and the devotional practices of the Catholics at Bandora on Good Friday. Even if the practices were to be reprobated, the plan adopted by our contemporary was unbecoming in a Christian paper. But we know nothing in any of those Bandora practices that is to be reprobated. If the world finds that theatrical decorations and appurtenances tell with awful success in drawing London people, high and low, rich and poor, into the power of the demon, surely priests are not foolish, nor to be blamed if they use similar means, *mutatis mutandis*, for drawing souls to God. If the world is successful in turning a huge city like London into a sink of iniquity and a seething mass of corruption, the priests in Bandora are also successful in making the people of their parish models to Bombay of Christian virtue. The practices of Bandora do not lead to hate, fighting, murder, self-indulgence, as do those of the Mohurrum; but they lead to more mortification of self, charity to neighbour, worship of God in church and out of church, in any one week, than can be found among those who cry down those practices, in a whole year.—*Ibid.*

THE Bombay Government are making a collection of Canarese manuscripts, and the authorities of the University Library, Madras, have promised to lend them such papers as they possess. We are at a loss to understand why Madras does not collect her own literature, and since she has already the nucleus of a collection and all the advantages of position, why she should be lending Canarese manuscripts to Bombay. We suppose it must be that Bombay with fewer MSS. has more energy.—*Pioneer.*

IN our obituary for the fortnight we regret it should be our painful duty to include the name of Mr. Prideaux Selby, Police Magistrate of Colombo. He did not look strong for some time past, but no one feared such a sudden and fatal termination to what every one considered was a trifling ailment. He took seriously ill on Sunday night, when medical assistance and the loving attentions of friends, appeared to relieve him considerably, so much so that at about 3 in the morning he went to sleep. He awoke at 6, took a cup of tea, and immediately fell back on his couch to rise no more. The cause of death was subsequently ascertained to be intersusception of the intestines.—*Colombo Examiner*, April 19.

AT a Native District Court-Martial, assembled at Poona on the 16th instant, under the presidency of Benniesing, Ressaldar 3rd Light Cavalry, Private Leopoldin DeCosta, of H. M.'s 24th Regiment N. I., was arraigned for disobeying the lawful commands of his superior officer when at band practice and for misconduct. The Court found the prisoner guilty of both the charges, and sentenced him to receive twenty-five lashes with a cat-o'-nine tails. The Major General Commanding the Division confirmed the sentence.—*Poona Observer*, April 23.

AT an European District Court Martial, assembled at Poona on the 14th instant, under the presidency of Major Weir, Gunner Dennis Courtney, of the B-9 Royal Artillery, was arraigned on a charge for sleeping on his post when sentry over the Royal Artillery Canteen. The Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for fifty-six days. Also, Private Patrick Swift, 1st Battalion 2nd Queen's, was arraigned before the above Court for misconduct, and insubordination. The Court found the prisoner guilty of both of the charges, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for one hundred and sixty-eight days, to commence at the expiration of his former sentence; in addition to which the Court sentenced him to be marked with the letters B. C., and further that he be dismissed with ignominy from Her Majesty's service. The Major General Commanding the Division confirmed, with the exception of drumming out, to be dispensed with. Private Thomas Marshall, No. 614, 1st Battalion 2nd Queen's, was arraigned before the same Court, for having failed to appear at the place of parade appointed. The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for fifty-six days. The Major General Commanding the Division confirmed the above sentence.—*Ibid.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—As the mail train was leaving this station on Saturday (Apl. 16) Guard Burgess, in attempting to jump into the break-van, slipped, and falling on the rails, was frightfully mangled by the wheels of a carriage which had been coupled to the train *behind* the break-van. The poor fellow's back was broken, one of his legs was cut off, and his stomach ripped open. Dr. Rice was summoned, but the sufferer was too much mutilated for surgical aid to be of any avail. Burgess died about an hour after the accident, leaving a widow and several children entirely destitute. Several gentlemen having kindly volunteered their services, there will be a popular entertainment next week for the benefit of the widow and children, when we trust the residents will, by crowding the theatre, contribute a goodly sum for so charitable an object.—*Jubbelpore Chronicle.*

THE CHARGE OF CHEATING THE FARMER OF THE TOBACCO DUTIES.

THE hearing of the charges against Mr. Ramchunder Luxmonjee was resumed on Saturday by Mr. Nana Morojee, when Christnanath Balkrishnah was called by the prosecution and examined by Mr. Peile in support of the prosecutor's statements. Dr. Dallas then cross-examined the witness to show that he had threatened to expose the defendant for having dismissed him from his service, and also to show, amongst other points for the defence, that the prosecutor was due money to defendant and that there was no agreement by the defendant to pay the instalments for the tobacco duties. The case was then further adjourned.

ADDRESS BY A BABOO FROM CALCUTTA.

ON Saturday afternoon an address was delivered in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute by Baboo Pratab Chunder Moozoomdar, the editor of the *Indian Mirror* and the chief of a body of missionaries of the Brahma Somaj at present in Bombay on their way to Mangalore. There was a large attendance of native gentlemen on the occasion, and the speaker in the course of his address—on "The age of Enlightenment"—impressed on his hearers the responsibility of their position with regard to their country and their fellow countrymen. We defer our report of the address. The Baboo also addressed a meeting last night and will address one this afternoon again in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute.

FORT POLICE COURT.—23RD APRIL.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Bomanjee Framjee, a buggy driver, was charged with driving his vehicle in Marine Street in a rash and negligent manner, and was fined two rupees.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—23RD APRIL.

(Before R. B. SHOWELL, Esq.)

ASSAULT.—Rustomjee Dorabjee and Rustomjee Dadabhoy were charged with committing an assault against the person of Manockjee Dadabhoy. The second defendant was discharged. The first defendant was convicted and fined ten rupees with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

REUTER'S AUSTRALIAN EXPRESS.

MELBOURNE, 29th March.

The Assembly has adopted a resolution instructing the Ministry to take back their estimates for revision, and the tone of the House is such that the resignation of the Ministry is looked for in the course of the week.

It is currently reported that an arrangement has been come to between Mr. McCulloch and some leaders of the constitutional party, and that the next Government will be the result of a powerful coalition.

The operation of the Immigration Regulations has been postponed owing to the unsettled state of political affairs.

Tenders for the construction of the first portion of the North-Eastern Railway have been accepted at the rate of £[illegible]44 per mile.

Parliament has voted an annuity of £1,000 to Lady Darling, besides a sum of £5,000 to be divided amongst the children when they come of age.

Draper has been committed for trial on a further charge of embezzling £1,900 from the Commercial Bank.

There has been a large number of suicides in the colonies during the month.

The prices of wool have been well maintained. Exchange is the same as last month, ½ per cent. premium for 60 days' sight. Money is firm. Several large failures have occurred during the month, but confidence is again restored.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Very heavy floods have been experienced in the Hunter districts, and much damage has been done. The Floods Relief Committee of 1867 has authorized the expenditure of the balance of the fund, £5,175, in relieving the present distress.

The first steamer for the new Californian route has sailed very full of passengers. The Sydney Chamber of Commerce has waited upon Government to advocate the establishment of four weekly mail services via California to alternate with the Suez route.

Business is quiet; prices of wool being well maintained.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The Assembly has been dissolved, and the elections are now proceeding.

Gold has been discovered in quartz mines recently opened up.

Breadstuffs equal to 8,500 tons of flour have been exported since the harvest.

Quicksilver has been discovered on the Mount Barker road.

The corn market is firm; price of wheat 5/2 to 5/2½ per bushel.

NEW ZEALAND.

News from the seat of war is not satisfactory. Ti Kooti has again eluded his pursuers. It is stated that Colonels McDonnell and Fraser have both been relieved of their commands, pending an enquiry into the cause of Ti Kooti's escape.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH— INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS.

From the Acting Director, Mekran Coast and Submarine Telegraph, to the Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated Kurrachee, 13th April 1870.

Sir,—I beg to submit, for the information of Government, the following report on some experiments conducted yesterday with the Indo-European Telegraph, to ascertain possible speed of communication with England, which I would suggest should be made public, in the interest, not only of Government, but of the Indo-European's Company's direct line to Teheran from London.

I received yesterday morning a telegram from London to the effect that Sir W. Baker and Major Champain would be at the London-office at 11 a.m., Greenwich time, to try in what time they could get an answer from us, and that they would wait for us two hours.

The time named corresponded to 3-30 p.m., local time at Kurrachee; and I accordingly invited the Assistant Commissioner and the General Commanding Sind Division to attend to witness the experiment, adding that I confidently expected to get a reply in half an hour. I also addressed the Calcutta office, suggesting they should have some one to send and receive a direct message, if thought advisable. The Director of Traffic, in the absence of the Director General, was in attendance at the hour named. Major Smith at Teheran had also arranged to have the line clear.

On the arrival of the Commissioner's party, a message was sent by the Assistant Commissioner to Major Champain to say we were ready to receive a message and send it on to Calcutta; which left this office at 3-45 p.m., local time. At 4-17 the reply from Sir W. Baker was handed to Mr. Moore, thus only occupying 32 minutes in the transmission of the message home and reply. A reply was then sent to Sir W. Baker at 4-30. At 5-30 a congratulatory message was received from London, which had been only 15 minutes on the way, for despatch to the Director General at Calcutta, and 23 minutes later the reply from Calcutta was sent on to Bombay *en route* to London. We worked direct with Bushire on the submarine line with the new Atlantic pattern instruments. Bushire worked direct with Teheran, and from Teheran on Mr. Siemens' line (the Indo-European) they worked through to London. I doubt whether this rate of transmission has ever been exceeded on any other line of equal length, the whole length from Kurrachee to London being near 5,000 miles.—I have, &c.,

A. W. Stiffe, Acting Director,
Mekran Coast and Sub-marine Telegraph.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 24th April, 8-30 p.m.—Latest date from England via Turkey, private, 23rd April, 2-50 p.m.; via Russia, private, 24th April, 8 a.m. Europe via Turkey, private, 23rd April, 7-50 p.m.; via Russia, private, 23rd April, 9-35 p.m. America via Russia, 23rd April, 9-35 p.m.; Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; European lines right; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY BUGGIES.

(Bombay Correspondent of the "Pioneer.")

A medal and prize is offered (by the Bombay Mechanics' Institution) for the best design for a hack carriage to supersede our present buggy, and for a furnace to burn *kutchra* or town sweepings, and for certain essays. Let me beg your readers' patience—useful knowledge was ever tedious—for a brief notice of the gharry competition. I have not the least idea how you go about at Allahabad, but you doubtless, besides your splendid private carriages, have hired contrivances of some sort, and it is equally without doubt that they are infinitely superior to that woful machine, the Bombay hack-buggy. I know genteel people at home who boast that they have never ridden in an omnibus, or who on the rare occasions when they find themselves in one, loudly discuss the novelty of their sensations and the oddity of the situation, which of course is highly gratifying to their nighbours, who with a low-minded content go daily by the 'bus. I have not particularly admired this gentility, but I honestly wish I could say I never did, might, could, would, or should ride in a *bhārā ki* buggy. I do not so much care for the fact that as I ride, ladies whom I may have taken in to dinner the evening before whirl past looking through and beyond me with a stony British-matron stare of abstraction, at once oblivious and contemptuous, that chills my humiliated soul. I do not so much mind the jingling springs jig-jogging me up and down as we go, reminding me painfully of the methods of butter-making as propounded in the child's guide to science of my youth. It is not of surpassing importance that if it rains I either get wet through or am clammily interred beneath a frowsy integument of mud and oil cloth. All this I can philosophically bear at the rate of two miles an hour, but what I can *not* stand is the buggy-wallah. It may be wicked, but I do *not* love my neighbour as myself, when that neighbour is a dirty, half-dressed, foul-smelling, ill-mannered lout, who does not know how to drive, who never has any conscience or any small change, and whose sole and single good point is that he is always provided with a box of matches wherewith to light the cheroot that beguiles the weary way. But it is difficult to get him out of the way, for a gharry to be drawn by the average buggy-horse (about thirteen hands or thirteen-two) should only have two wheels. He is not nimble and active, and cannot ride on the shafts like the charioteer of a Neapolitan *calesso*. He would be diverting if he were put into the jack-boots of the postilion of Lonjumeau and set astride his animal, or if like the conductor of a Cuban *volante*, he rode another horse ahead, leading his *cortege*. A London butcher's cart gets along at a great rate and has the driver out of the way, but it is hardly a model for a public conveyance. *Summa*—In spite of all your efforts at originality, you are thrown on the hansom, and an ordinary shoful requires a Waler or a big Arab to draw it properly, while the present lolling, slouching race of drivers would have to be recreated before they could be trusted on the narrow perch behind. I do not know that any decision has been arrived at with regard to the devices submitted, but I imagine a reference to a good practical carriage-builder would be the shortest cut to the solution of the difficulty. At the same time some of the models and drawings were ingenious. One was very like the "kivered kyar" of Ireland; others were like hansoms reversed; and there were some on *three* wheels, like glorified Bath chairs. These last were very droll, for the contrivers were innocent of the knowledge that an uncontrolled single wheel in front would, when the unthinking horse rushed round a corner, inevitably upset the coach. On the whole I incline to think the gharry of the future will be a light edition of the London four-wheeler, with Luximon or Gunnoo on a box outside.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—24th April, 8 p.m.

Latest dates from United Kingdom—

Via Turkey, 23rd April, 2-50 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit 17 hours 53 minutes.

Via Russia, 23rd April, 6-55 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit 13 hours 55 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 23rd April, 5-25 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit 14 hours 50 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe—

Via Turkey, 23rd April, 4 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit 18 hours 34 minutes.

Via Russia, 23rd April, 4-55 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit 12 hours 40 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 24th April, 1-25 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit 51 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 p.m. of the 23rd to 8 p.m. of the 24th April is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	13 55	0 9
" Calcutta	18 28	1 35
" Madras	One message in 25 ms.	

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

"RAJ"—THE REASON WHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The anomaly of calling the Chief of Drangdra "Raj" rather than "Raja" may be explained in either of two ways. (1) "Raj" is a diminutive or pet form, just as in English "Willy" is for "William," or "Tom" for "Thomas." (2) It is quite a common thing in the local dialects of Gujarat to shorten or even omit the *sound* of the final vowel of any well-known words, and so "Raja" would be pronounced as "Raj," and English people who "rough hew" their orthographic "ends," and pronounce *bough* and *bow* as if they were alike but stickle for the distinction in the spelling of them, are likely to contend that *Raj* is not only phonetic but orthographically "the correct thing."

KUNIK.

BATHURST versus GOAD.

(*Pioneer.*)

Dear Sir,—I feel assured you will not deny Miss Bathurst and myself the justice we feel ourselves entitled to by inserting the following reply to "Public Order," who has under that *nomme de guerre* made remarks which induce us to consider he shelters himself under the imagined bulwark of an anonymous signature, he can with impunity vent his spleen, but we now challenge him to come in reply to this in his own name, as we do, and contradict the following.

"Public Order" is hereby informed that he may implicitly rely upon every word recorded in *Indian Public Opinion* being *verbatim*. Now we ask, who admits that "Public Order" is capable of being censor of what is most under peculiar and provoking circumstances, as he is pleased to term it, "that more scandalous scenes than are therein pourtrayed have seldom been enacted or tolerated in any court of justice." The Deputy Commissioner on the Bench may be a better judge than the self opinionated "Public Order," and we have our doubts "that Public Order" ever sat as a judge. His incapability so to do is self-evident as the means in this case to controvert unjustifiable and wicked falsehoods justified the *modus operandi* of the plaintiff and co-respondent.

"Public Order" in his finishing stroke of dictating what a judge should say on the Bench is not only "*improper* and defiant to a degree," but preposterous to a degree; if he only thought of himself as others do, he would hide his little head.

We now call upon him to come forward in his own name, and deny the truth of what is written in this letter.

"In others we faults can spy, &c."

L. Bathurst.
S. B. Goad.

Anarkullee, 18th April 1870.

[The above is inserted *verbatim*.—Ed. *Pioneer*.]

THE OVERLAND MAILS.

Dissatisfaction everywhere exists with the arrangements for the overland mails between India and England. Bombay is furious—and we do not wonder at it—at being deprived of its half-holiday on Saturday to benefit Calcutta, Simla, and Madras. Calcutta wants to save, at once, the three hours lost by not using the Chord Line, and would like faster trains, so that its weekly mail may be delivered early in the morning as before. London prefers the Brindisi route, by which letters are often delivered on Friday, instead of on the subsequent Monday. Mr. Crawford has procured a return which shows that in every instance but two, from 6th November to 12th February last, the Brindisi beat the Marseilles delivery, sometimes by forty-eight hours, owing to the closing of the London office on Sunday. Until the next monsoon is over, or by the steamer of 8th October, the present confusion will continue, thanks to the extravagant "monsoon allowance" conceded so unnecessarily to the Peninsular and Oriental Company. But there is no reason, if the Chord Line be opened at once, why the Calcutta mail-day should be put farther back than Monday, from May to October. After October the mails either way should be carried by weekly express trains with palace sleeping cars, of which first and second class passengers would be glad to take advantage at an increase of one-fourth on the ordinary fares. The present time, of sixty-nine hours between Calcutta and Bombay, should then be reduced to sixty, or two days and a half.—*Friend of India.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

We welcome the re-appearance in the *Saturday Review* of a hand which it is impossible to mistake. Mr. Maine appears in every line of two articles in a recent number—one defending against Mr. Wyllie's attacks the later Russian policy of Lord Lawrence as developed by Lord Mayo, and the other discussing the late Mr. Thorp's book on the mis-government of Cashmere.—*Friend of India.*

Another Violent Death in H. M.'s 45th.—The Sergeant Tailor of H. M.'s 45th Foresters, a young man only 25 years old, of the name of Johnstone, poisoned himself on Saturday night (April 16) while under the influence of liquor, in which he had been indulging very freely lately. He kept in his stores, for the purpose of cleaning gold lace, a bottle of cyanide of potassium, and he took up the bottle on Saturday when he was not sober, and told his native servant that a dose of it would settle him. Unfortunately no notice was taken of this remark, nor was the bottle put out of his way; and sad to say he returned to it a little after eight o'clock that same night, and took the fatal dose, which indeed "settled" him in about fifty minutes. A *post mortem* examination held yesterday exhibited softness of the brain caused by hard drinking. An inquest was held on Sunday evening, but no verdict was returned, the inquiry having been adjourned.—*Madras Paper.*

RECKLESS SPEED IN ARTILLERY DRILL.

The following letter, from the Inspector Royal Artillery, Northern Division, dated 11th March 1870, relating to a recent accident at a field day, by which a Gunner of the Royal Horse Artillery was killed, together with Sir William Mansfield's remarks thereon, has been officially published:—

"As the battery of Horse Artillery, to which the enclosed paragraph alludes, has only recently left my division, I wish to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that it has been my constant practice, at every inspection I have held, to condemn as strongly as possible the very reckless pace so often customary in the batteries of Horse Artillery in this country.

"I can see no advantage whatever in this very rapid system of moving; it endangers the lives and limbs of the men, and it is destructive to the horses and materiel of the battery.

"As a means of instruction, it is, I consider, the very reverse of useful: coolness, steadiness, and that quiet but prompt deliberation which should be the characteristics of good gunners, are lost in it; whips and spurs are put in motion, and loud shouting, noise and confusion, with a hurried, scrambling coming into action at the end, are its only results.

"Practically it is wrong, for if the ground is at all broken or full of holes, instead of opening fire with the guns complete, it is more than probable that one or more are disabled before the position for coming into action is reached.

"In the quietest drill of a battery of Horse Artillery there is always galloping enough in the formation into line from column when the battery is moving at a trot.

"I trust His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will not think I go beyond the strict line of my duty in noticing the subject and writing this letter."

EXTRACT.

"A serious accident is reported to have occurred at Morar, on the morning of the 17th February last, during a field day at that station, by which a gunner of B Battery, F Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, was killed on the spot, and several men and horses of No. 5 Gun left half battery, more or less injured. On getting on to the broad road, the detachment somehow fell into confusion, and a horse of one of the mounted gunners came down on its side. Two of the guns going at full speed passed over the fallen man and his charger, some of the Artillery horses being thrown down by the collision. The poor fellow was killed almost instantaneously, and several others were much hurt."

REMARKS BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR WILLIAM MANSFIELD.

"This may be published in General Orders for the guidance of officers in command of brigades and batteries of Artillery.

"I quite concur in Major General Fitzmayer's views."

THE INCOME-TAX.

INDIGNATION MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

On Monday (April 18) the Sheriff presided over one of the largest and most influentially-attended public meetings at the Town Hall that we remember to have seen in Calcutta. The meeting was called in compliance with a requisition signed by the leading members of the Calcutta community—native as well as European—for the purpose of adopting a memorial to the Secretary of State for India, protesting against the recently-imposed income-tax, and praying for an efficient administration of the finances of India. Long before the hour fixed for opening the proceedings, the hall was well filled, and by the time the first speaker got upon his legs, not a vacant chair was to be seen. The merchants and members of the legal profession mustered in considerable force; the trades put in a good appearance, and both branches of the Civil Service had representatives present.

The Sheriff (P. Cavorke, Esq.) having been voted to the chair, proceeded to read the public notice convening the meeting. He stated that any gentleman present would be at liberty to address the meeting, and then called upon T. M. Robinson, Esq., to move the first resolution.

Mr. T. M. Robinson said—I have the honour to propose the first resolution for your adoption. It is in these words:—

"That in the opinion of this meeting the imposition of an income-tax of 3½ per cent. is impolitic, unjust, and uncalled-for by the present state of the finances of the country, which are capable of being restored to a sound position by reduction of expenditure."

I think that the tax-payers of India will now understand the reason why when a new administration is formed in England, the question that is in everybody's mouth is—Who is to be Chancellor of the Exchequer? Very little is cared as to how other offices are filled; but every man who pays taxes feels a strong necessity for knowing who is to hold the purse-strings—who is to be responsible for the accounts of the country, and who is to arrange the taxation which they will have to pay. I will not weary you with details of that melancholy array of figures with which we are all familiar; but I will simply state one fact which has brought me here to-day, which is, that since the year 1866 up to the present time, the Government have expended upon extraordinary expenditure exactly 6½ millions more than they actually had of revenue. This is admitted by the Government most distinctly. It is but fair to say that there is no one now in India who is directly responsible for this. During that period the finances of the country were in the hands of Mr. Massey, who has now retired to England upon his very carefully hoarded savings. He made up the accounts, which have since proved to be so terribly fallacious. Next to him we come to the late Governor-General, Lord Lawrence. It was during his administration that the system of expenditure was sanctioned and continued, which, though it was founded upon mistakes for which he was not directly responsible, has brought about the disastrous state of affairs which has been discovered since he left India. He has retired also upon his pension and his peerage, which to a very great extent he deserved; but, most unhappily, we are left here to pay the piper for all these mistakes. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Now, there is a stock saying which is almost invariably applied to proceedings like the present, which is, that the public of India manifest an ignorant impatience of taxation. I think it is easy to show that no such charge can be fairly brought against us. When the budget was put forth in March 1869 by the present financial member of Council, it showed a very roseate and agreeable state of things. There was only one drawback to it—it was the imposition of an income-tax. Well, we made no sort of objection. We looked upon the Finance Minister then as a man upon his trial. He had only just taken charge of a very difficult and complicated office, and we considered that we were bound to give him in every way fair play. Again, when a few months afterwards it was discovered that every statement as to the past, and that every estimate as to the future, that had been put forth in that budget, were erroneous—when the confession came down upon us, I might almost literally say, like a thousand of bricks, believing that this was the case, and that we were to be taxed for it by an addition to the income-tax—we then made no complaint, but accepted the position, and willingly and cheerfully paid it. From the same cause I believe that we all felt that it was not fair to judge the Finance Minister too hastily, and to give him ample consideration for all the difficulties which he had to contend with. Now the matter is entirely changed. There has been ample time to investigate all the accounts. The Finance Minister has informed us that he is supported by a most able body of highly-paid officials, upon whom he cannot lavish too much praise. He says that he is perfectly certain now that the accounts are right, and that his estimates are as safe and correct as human nature can arrive at; but after all this time for consideration and this opportunity for investigating the state of the finance of the country, of coming to a proper conclusion as to how this taxation should be arranged, what do we arrive at? Why, simply nothing at all! The Finance Minister comes down here; he reads over his budget: and, like a hen with one chick, he has nothing to bring forward but this miserable income-tax. (Loud applause.) That is the one simple item. After all this time for deliberation, for consideration—he can see nothing that he can do to improve the finances of the country, but bring forward this miserable little bantam. Well, there is also another expression to which very great exception has been taken with regard to the budget; and that is, that it shows a poverty of invention. That certainly has never been answered, I think, as clearly as I have answered the other point. We are told it is very easy for us to find fault; that it is much more difficult to pull down than it is to build up; that we complain of the way in which the budget has been made, and the way in which the taxation of the country is arranged; but that we suggest nothing new. Now, I say that it is not our business in any way to suggest anything new; we are perfectly at liberty to criticise; but the suggestions for arranging the finances of the country ought to come from those people who are paid for attending to them—(hear, hear, and loud applause)—in whose hands are the records of Government, and who alone have the means of arriving at a proper conclusion upon the subject. (Hear, hear.) Well, this Finance Minister tells us simply that he can do nothing—that he can see nothing—he can see no way in which the finances of the country are to be adjusted, or improved in any way whatever except by this miserable income-tax. He tells us that the proposition amounts to this—that they must or will spend a certain amount of money upon public works—that they will not borrow money—that the opium revenue is falling off—and therefore that the income-tax must be increased. That is the whole burden of the financial statement. Now, gentlemen, I say that it is a positive degradation of the term to call this financing. Financing is not the imposition of taxes. Anybody can do that: but financing is bringing to bear upon the different accounts the great principles which were set forth by Sir Robert Peel in 1845 and 1846, which have been so satisfactorily carried out by Mr. Gladstone, and which are to this day being followed out by Mr. Lowe, namely, the increase of revenue by reduction of taxation. That is simply the proposition which is now recognized in England, and in almost every civilized country in the world. The more you reduce fiscal charges, the more you free the industry of the people—the more taxation you will derive. If you look at all that was said upon this budget when it was discussed, I say that there is not the shadow of an idea of that kind to be found throughout the whole. It is one simple dead level—one bald statement of figures—with the conclusion I have stated, that because public works must be carried on—that because money is not to be borrowed, and because the opium revenue is falling off—the income-tax is to be increased. No one pretends to say where this will lead us to. When the Financial Minister was asked a question on this point, his answer was something to this effect—that he may have something in his own mind (laughter)—there may be something passing in his mind, which he is not at liberty at present to disclose. Well, I should be very sorry to trust to this incubation after the exhibition we have had over this last. (Laughter.) Gentlemen, with regard to the tax itself, I maintain that it will fail, for the simple reason that it is unsound and unscientific. I maintain that you cannot get more than a certain amount of revenue out of a people by taxation, any more than you can get a certain amount of produce out of the soil by cultivation. If you impose direct taxation upon the people to this extent, you must reduce the income from indirect taxation. That seems to me to be a proposition that it is impossible to confute. You deprive a poor man of the means of obtaining something that has become to him either a necessary or a luxury of life—you require a man to give up, for the purposes of the State, something that is a necessary of life, or that hitherto he has been able to enjoy, and your tax in practice amounts to nothing less than a national calamity. I do believe most firmly that this tax will fail of its object long before this year comes to conclusion, and that something else must be devised to relieve the finances of the country. Well, how long will that be? I as confidently affirm that there is but one thing that can be done, and that one thing ought to be done now—namely, that no money should be spent upon public works—not one pice upon public works beyond the amount Government could afford out of the existing taxation. (Hear, hear). I maintain that it is an utterly profligate process of financing to maintain this expenditure upon public works at an amount that you cannot afford, and particularly after the experience of the period since 1866, when the Government acknowledged that this class of expenditure has been the cause of the financial misfortunes that have come upon the country. (Hear, hear, and loud applause.) I say that no sufficient excuse can be found for spending one farthing upon public works in the year 1870-71 than the revenue of the country for 1869-70 has been fully able to provide for. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Well, there is something in the question which ought to be peculiarly impressive to Englishmen, and to all who have read English history, for unjust taxation has brought more misery, more dismay, more bloodshed upon England, and upon her colonies than [illegible] other cause since we became a nation. (Hear, hear.) any [illegible] ese, the days of revolution and violence are Of co[illegible] let the Government be assured that there gone by, [illegible] that waits upon unjust taxation in the is a Nemesis [illegible] reputations, in the chilled energies shattering of [illegible] people, in the checking of enterprise, of an industrious [illegible] of discontent among a previous- and in the developm[illegible] ple. (Loud applause.) Well, ly happy and quiet pe[illegible] this will be revenged by our gentlemen, I say here that [illegible] d independent feudatory connexion with the native a[illegible] th what face, or with states of India. I ask you, w[illegible] British Government what grace or consistency, can the [illegible] states when they continue to enjoin economy on these [illegible] the management of their own finances, and such an [illegible] themselves exhibit such false economy [illegible] absence of consideration for the want of the people? (A[illegible]plause.) Now, I think it is best for me to say that it would be understood that we are not met here to-[day] under any feeling of hostility to Government—our object is rather the reverse. We would assist the Government, when we see it necessary, in every possible way. But we have just witnessed a scene that I am sure was never known to take place in any assembly before under the English Government, which was this—gentlemen placed in that assembly on account of their high attainments, their distinguished services, and their great usefulness to the country—one and all of them admitting that the tax is wrong in very much stronger language than has been used here to-day, but at the same time saying that they were bound to vote for it! (Hear, hear, and cries of "Shame!") Now, gentlemen, surely we may with reason ask—what is this tremendous power which compels men to vote against their consciences and their opinions? (Applause.) Surely there must be something wrong. I say again that there is no occasion for us to provide remedies for the present defective state of things, but I say we cannot fail to observe that there is something gravely and outrageously wrong in a system which compelled these gentlemen to vote against their consciences when this income-tax was passed. (Applause.) And, gentlemen, when I say that we have no hostility to Government, I think that if the result of these proceedings is that the position of these officers of Government is ameliorated, they cannot but look upon us as having rendered them a very great and important service. (Applause.) Well, I have only one more remark to make, and it is this. It is very often said that meetings like this do no good. Now, from that I beg entirely to dissent. Of course, I do not suppose that anybody is so sanguine as to suppose that the consequences of this meeting to-day will be that we shall not be taxed. But I am certain of this—that although we may not escape from the tax, bad as it is, we shall certainly escape from something worse. (Hear, hear.) Moreover, this is the only constitutional means we have of meeting here to-day, and of expressing our dissatisfaction. If we abstain from doing this, we cannot complain of the obnoxious measures which are sought to be imposed upon us. Now, nothing can be more certain under our present Government at home, that no minister can long resist the decided current of opinion upon any principle of civil policy. Of course our voice is weak, indeed, in comparison with the voice which can be raised in England. But if we persist—if we show that we will not quietly submit to what we feel to be wrong—if we continue to agitate with moderation and reason on our side, as I believe the meeting will do to-day—we must succeed at last. (Hear, hear.) At all events, gentlemen, we show this—which is of some importance—that we do recognize incompetence when we see it, and that we do resist injustice when it is imposed upon us, with the best weapons at our command. (Loud and continued applause.) I propose this resolution to your cordial acceptance, which I am sure it will receive. (Cries of "Bravo!" and hear, hear.)

Baboo Romanauth Tagore seconded this resolution.

Mr. J. B. Roberts said—Sir, I ask your permission to speak to the first resolution. I do not apologise for the intrusion, for I am moved to it by the absence from this programme of the name of any one of the class of public servants I represent—the uncovenanted service. (Hear, hear.) My experience during thirty years of residence in India is that this class has ever been unrepresented—I might almost say excluded from the proceedings in public meetings such as this; and therefore do I ask, even though it may consider me presumptuous in putting myself thus prominently before it. My first remarks apply to the case of public servants. I have used the term "public servant" in preference to "Government servant," because the first has the sanction of law; for you will find it in the "definition" section of the Indian Penal Code, and I have a liking for it about the second. It is to represent the class of public servants on limited incomes, having small prospects of any addition thereto. I speak to point how hardly this odious income-tax presses upon that class above all other classes, and likewise to show how unequal in its incidence is this oppressive form of taxation. (Hear, hear.) The tendency for some years, except in some particular department, has been to lower incomes, and I give my own case as an illustration, not because I desire to bring my own case to notice, but because I can cite it as an "actual," and then there are many hundreds like it. The salaries for the magistrates of Calcutta were, eight years ago, Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,500; they are now Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 1,250: and the only increase has been Rs. 250 to myself; to my colleague nothing, although our labour and responsibilities are far greater. On the other hand, taxation has been progressive, and the class to which I allude has not even the means or opportunity of evading the tax-collector; but it is not only the direct taxation we have to endure, and cannot evade, as represented by the income-tax and Mr. Hogg, but it is the direct imposition upon us of other men's taxes that is so grievously felt. I hold it as clear that in reality it is the consumer upon whom this tax ultimately falls, and therefore do I assert that its incidence is unduly oppressive to the class I represent here to-day, who have no means of recouping themselves. (Hear, hear.) To make my position clear, I assert that the occupier of a house and the consumer of the necessaries of life are the actual payers of this tax for the landlord, butcher, baker, &c. (*quâ* landlord and provisioners). Since the passing of the first Income-tax Act, I can point to a house in which I recently lived, and which has not been improved in any way. The rent of this house was Rs. 150; it is now Rs. 250, and was Rs. 225 when I occupied it two years ago. (Great laughter.) I assert that in charging this enhanced rent the owner recoups himself for taxes paid, and, in addition, helps himself out of my fixed income to what he would call a little *nuffer*. Take again the khansamah, whose bill now exceeds by Rs. 80 monthly the cost to me of provisions—I mean absolute necessaries of life for which I was charged before the imposition of these taxes, although the style of my living has not improved. (Great laughter.) Again, the cost of horse-provender has nearly doubled, although the number of my horses is less, and all this comes at a time when grown-up children have to be educated at much cost. (Great laughter.) Most of the other classes can and do recoup themselves in part, but not so can the salaried public servant. (Hear, hear.) If he should proclaim a "deficit"—the current term with Government for debt and insolvency, as this Government has done for years past—and should he seek relief from "deficit" by compounding with his creditors, or find shelter with Dr. Lynch (laughter) as an insolvent debtor—the Government will make known to him its opinion of its servant's moral delinquency by dismissal from office, even though that public servant's conduct has been otherwise without blame, and although he may be near the end of a long and faithful service. And yet does the same Government airily, jauntily, and unblushingly in Council declare a deficit or insolvency, and then Presto passes an act for relief therefrom of a 3½ per cent. income-tax. (Hear, hear.) We have to thank our Finance Minister (at present the centaur of attraction) for this "deficit," which, like the dirty shirt of Nessus, consumes the very vitals, and weans away the love of those whom the Government should most cherish. Alluding to the poverty of invention which distinguishes our financiers, a daily paper lately reproduced the old anecdote of the sailor and his three wishes:—

1st.—All the "bacca" in the world.
2nd.—All the rum in the world.
3rd.—A little more "bacca."

But I think I can give a more apt illustration in regard to the "deficit" and the clumsy means adopted for covering it. Thirty years ago, when I was young, Government and other clerks received at starting from £60 to £100 per annum; the luxury of a clean shirt more frequently than three times a week was financially denied them; and sorry enough would have been the appearance of the shirt on intermediate days, but for a very useful, albeit not an over-nice or elegant invention—a false shirt-front, facetiously called a "deckey," put on over the shirt to cover the "deficit" of starch beneath. (Great laughter.) This brings me back to the dirty shirt of Nessus. The "deficit" I mean and the decky I mean—the income-tax. The shirt is there; it must be covered, and "deckey" the first is put on 1 per cent., then there is the dirty shirt and the "deckey" too to be covered—and how? Why, by a second "deckey" of 2 per cent. (Great laughter.) And lastly, let us hope all this accumulation of "deficit" has to be covered, and it is done by putting on another false front or third "deckey" of 3½ per cent., instead of doing away with the *necessity* for the deckey, it is the State joke revised, "more curricles," "more curricles," and thus is the public *decked* out of its propriety; and the result—this influential meeting. (Hear, hear.) How came this "deficit?" I quite agree with the first speaker that it mainly comes of extravagance in Department of Public Works as represented in the Imperial Council. Where was the necessity for costly public buildings and palatial barracks for soldiers which the Exchequer could not afford? I desire not to speak of the British soldier in terms of disrespect, not to lower him in social opinion, and, least of all, to sneer at him; but I have a right to ask by what process of reasoning is it found that the British soldier should be better and more comfortably housed than the British artizan and mechanic (about the best specimens of the British race, in my opinion) can afford for himself, his wife, and children in lodging? I confess not to see the reason. I do, however, know a reason assigned by military men. I learned it but lately from one accustomed to debate, and whose sympathies are warmly with the soldier. He said, "It is observed of the soldier that, though ever ready and courageous in war before an enemy, his heart fails in the presence of an epidemic and death from disease in quarters, and a panic so raised often decimates a regiment and the remedy for this costly loss in men to the state is better quarters for the soldier." I deny the necessity for costly palatial barracks, and cannot admit that by building them a remedy has been found to check the spread of epidemics amongst the soldiers for the distemper, and panic prevails as well in the palatial barracks as under the thatch, the true remedy being found in a temporary desertion of these very palaces for an encamping ground in tents. Again, I say, I undervalue not the life of the British soldier, nor am I blind to the necessity of having him, and in health too, but both may, I believe, be secured without building palatial barracks which create "deficit" to be covered by an income-tax of 3½ per cent. It comes also of wilful waste of material and labour in the building of barracks of a size that can never be needed. I am informed it is by no means a single case that can be cited of barracks calculated to hold 1,000 men being built at stations where the greatest number of soldiers that ever quartered has been four hundred; it comes of barracks built at enormous cost to be immediately or shortly after deserted as unhealthy for troops. But having got the palaces, civil and military, whether the cost was needful or not, how do our financiers seek to pay for them? Why, out of annual revenue! One would have thought that permanent works of this kind should be paid for by distribution of the cost over a term of years during which they would be used—viz., out of short-date loans—but no; this won't do for the ruling financial talent of this day—a "deficit" must be created, and an income-tax of 3½ per cent. must be imposed to cover it. (Hear, hear). There is one class of public buildings, the cost in the construction of which might reasonably be defrayed out of the income of the year, I mean the buildings which fall down during the year of construction. (Laughter.) Rather a heavy item, some spiteful people say! Thus it is we are deckeyed and decked with an excessive and oppressive income-tax. [Here some one from the back chairs shouted out, "Sit down," and the speaker, after a second or two of seeming reflection, answered, "I will," and he did sit down, and so were lost to the public, and as the speaker informed us, the following few words, with which he proposed to close his remarks:—"It is not now my intention to [illegible] (great laughter) as it did at the reception meeting for the Duke of Edinburgh, when referring to those cowardly ruffians from Australia. I am content, sir, on this occasion, as you will perceive I do, to blush up to my very [illegible] for the poverty of invention and the absence of genius and discretion displayed by those who have governed the financial system of India for some years past, and notably now.]

Baboo Kissory Chand Mitter also supported this resolution, which was carried.

Proposed by F. G. Eldridge, Esq., vice-president Bengal Chamber of Commerce, seconded by Rajah Suttyanund Ghosaul, Bahadoor—

"That in the opinion of this meeting, the present system, by which nearly one-quarter of the entire revenue raised from the tax-payers in India, is expended in England without full information being vouchsafed to them, is objectionable, and that measures should be adopted to secure an efficient control in India over such expenditure."

Mr. Piffard, in a closely reasoned address, showed the mistaken policy of saddling the public with additional taxation, in order to defray the cost of extraordinary public works, which cost, if equitably apportioned, should extend over a series of years, instead of being taken in the lump from current revenue. If this view were correct, then there was no deficit, and no need of enhancing the income-tax.

Mr. J. B. Knight seconded this resolution, which being put to the vote was carried.

Rajah Narendra Krishna said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—I wish to say something as a prelude to the resolution entrusted to me. Among the blessings we enjoy under the British rule, the most important is the system of administration by sound laws and institutions, in lieu of the oppressive tyranny and crushing despotism of the Mahomedan reign. Our rulers, not content with rescuing us from the degrading thraldom we had been held under, have as yet laboured successfully to expand our intellect and invigorate our spirit, to raise our aspirations and kindle our hopes. In order to keep pace with this advancing career, those laws and institutions have been steadily, though slowly improving and adapting themselves to the new state of things. One of the initiatory stages of this improvement is evidenced by the existence of the salutary rule for the guidance of our legislators, whereby a minimum period is fixed during which a proposed bill is published for ascertaining the views and feelings of the public—native and European—in respect thereof. As often, therefore, as this rule is set aside (barring cases where breathless haste was a necessity), so often has there been a retrograde move, especially when this rule is intended to compensate, however insignificantly, the evils of a non-representative Government. But if this remark be true in respect of ordinary matters bearing on the concerns of certain classes and sections—if the magnitude of the evil, from a breach of this rule, be commensurate with the importance of a proposed measure—how prodigious—how incalculable—must be the injurious effect of passing into a law, in hot haste, an income bill based on the budget estimates of the financial member of the Executive Government—a measure which touches the common weal of a hundred and fifty millions of human beings, and affects the rights and interests of all classes and communities in India—which involves principles requiring thorough ventilation—which casts a gloom on the present, and holds an appalling picture in the future. While standing before, and addressing this assembly, composed of my countrymen and fellow English subjects, my heart is big with emotions, to which although I know I cannot give an adequate expression, yet I must give vent to them. With the new and healthy ideas we have acquired—we have learnt from Englishmen the practice of discussing in public meetings the measures of Government, and freely but respectfully to give utterance to our sentiments—a course which our wise Government has all along encouraged, as tending not only to benefit us, but to strengthen and mature its counsels. This day we have met together with those Englishmen on a common cause roused by a common feeling, and without losing an iota of our devotedness and loyalty to the Queen—ready to join in adopting constitutional proceedings, to uphold our rights, and protect our interests. Such unions had long commenced; they were disturbed for a few cloudy days; but under the law of progress, stamped on the face of the universe, they will again be the order of the day. The day is not far distant when the character of the British Indian subjects would be that of unity, when native and English interests would merge into each other—when a spirit of brotherly love would knit them together in unseverable bonds—when the distinction between native subjects and English subjects would be forgotten—when they would be blended and welded into one nation—as they were of yore in their Ayran home. With the love and sympathy of Englishmen here and in England, and magnetised by their energy, what aspirations can be too high!—what legitimate hopes can remain unrealized!—and what bright prospects of happiness for India would loom in the future! Longing for a boon from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, or from the Imperial Parliament, in the shape of a law for the publication of the important measures of our Executive Government, for a sufficient time before they are passed, and adopted as an earnest of the fruits of happy combinations like the present, I beg to move the fourth resolution,—

"That this meeting strongly deprecates the precipitation with which the budgets, and the measures founded thereon, are passed by the Governor-General's Council, and the consequent absence of opportunity to the public to make known their views in respect of the same."

Baboo Peary Chand Mittra, in seconding the resolution, said that the honourable speaker who had preceded him had in a great measure denounced this great financial measure upon financial grounds. He was strongly of opinion that the income-tax should be deprecated as being *unjust* in principle, and *demoralizing* in its effects. Time was when he (Baboo Peary Chand) thought that that was an equitable tax, but the more he had thought on it, and the more he had enquired into its operation, the more he felt convinced that it was an unjust and demoralizing tax. It was unjust, inasmuch as it was not imposed on all *fixed* incomes. There were several classes of the community whose incomes are precarious and fluctuating—the merchant, traders, and men engaged in different professions. A merchant has to pay the tax for the ensuing year on the estimated profits of the past year. But what guarantee is there that the profit of the ensuing year will be what it was during the past? In many cases there is a loss instead of a profit, and yet the merchant must be found to anticipate a profit, and pay the tax on it! Is this just to the merchant, or can this tax be justly called an income-tax? And what is applicable to the merchant is applicable to the members of the trading community, and men engaged in different professions, whose incomes are variable, and cannot strictly and justly be taxed till they are ascertained. It is true that the income-tax is imposed in England, but the mere fact of its imposition in England is no justification for its imposition in India. John Stuart Mill, a great thinker of the present age, after calm consideration of the subject, observes:—"The fairness which belongs to the principle of an income-tax can never be made to attach to it in practice; and this tax, while apparently the most just of all modes of raising a revenue, is in fact more unjust than many others which are, *prima facie*, more objectionable." The opinion which Mr. Gladstone has expressed in Parliament—and the opinion of that eminent statesman is entitled to the highest consideration—is to the following effect:—"No doubt the income-tax has a great recommendation as part of the permanent revenue of the country, but there are also great objections against it. One is a moral objection; for, I believe, it does more than any other tax to demoralize and corrupt the people. Another objection is that so long as you consent, without a special purpose, to levy the income-tax as part of the ordinary and permanent revenue of the country, it will be vain to talk of economy and effective reduction of expenditure." There was no doubt that the income-tax here has been corroding the moral vitals of the country; and those who have watched its administration throughout India cannot but accept and endorse the opinion of Mr. Gladstone. If the relation of the Government to the people were purely financial, he (Baboo Peary Chand) would not take up the time of the meeting. But under the divine dispensation of Providence, the mission of the British Government was a moral mission—to raise the people socially, intellectually, and morally; and when such is the mission, is not the Government contributing to the demoralization of the people by imposing this acknowledgedly demoralizing tax, and is this not acting in opposition to that mission? The exaction, chicanery, and fraud which it fosters, must, more or less, thwart the good efforts of the educational institutions so nobly maintained in all the Presidencies—for there is not a firm which is not effected by the measure, directly or indirectly. The notion that those whose annual income is under Rs. 500 are not affected by it, is a mistaken one. In reality, many such persons are dragged before the assessor, and are made to pay. It is to be deeply regretted that a tax so odious, so obnoxious, so unjust, and so demoralizing, should have been passed by the Imperial Council, without inviting the expression of native opinion, and without giving the tax-payers an opportunity of making known their sentiments. The budget was delivered on the 2nd instant, and at the next Council meeting, held on the 5th instant, the bill was passed, thus ignoring the voice of the press and the opinion of the tax-paying community, who had a right to express that opinion. It is true that several honourable members of the Imperial Council denounced the tax in no measured terms; but when the question of "belling the cat" came—when the question of *Ayes* and *Noes* was put, what was the result? Twenty men in *buckram* dwindled into two! (Loud laughter, cheers, and cries of "Name the two.") The two are the Hon'ble Bullen Smith and the Hon'ble David Cowie, the non-official members. All honour be to them for the bold stand they made, and for the manly and independent expression of their opinion, for which they have entitled themselves to the best thanks of the community. (Loud cheers.) One great lesson learnt from the recent proceedings of the Imperial Council is, that the interests of the tax-payers are not sufficiently represented there. The members of the Executive Government are bound to a certain line of conduct, and their independence will therefore be seen more in sentimentality, but less in action. The official members can scarcely be expected to regret "the foregone conclusions" of the Executive Government, though there may be exceptions. The hope of the tax-paying community is, therefore, in the non-official members, and it is therefore absolutely necessary that the constitution of the Imperial Council should be remodelled to admit of the introduction of larger and independent non-official element, in fairness and justice to the questions involving the rights and interests of the community at large. (Cheers.)

Baboo Kristodass Paul proposed that the following petition, embodying the foregoing resolutions, be adopted and forwarded to H. M.'s Secretary of State for India through the usual channel.

The following is the Memorial:—

To the Most Noble His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K.T., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council.

The Humble Memorial of the Undersigned Inhabitants of the Town of Calcutta.

Most respectfully Sheweth, That—

1. Your memorialists beg to call the attention of your Grace to the Budget statement for British India for the year 1870-71 lately accepted and passed by the Council of the Governor-General of India for making Laws and Regulations, and to an Act, No. XVI. of 1870, entitled the "Indian Income-tax Act," which was introduced into the said Council on Saturday, the 2nd of April instant, and on the Tuesday following received the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.

2. Your memorialists regret that a measure of such importance should have been introduced and passed with such precipitation, a majority of the official members giving only a reluctant assent, and in the absence of any native member, and in spite of the protest of both the non-official members of Council.

3. Your memorialists cannot but feel that such a proceeding evinces a total and almost contemptuous disregard for the opinions of the whole tax-paying public of India.

4. Your memorialists are of opinion that the course adapted was entirely at variance with the policy which introduced a non-official element into the Council.

5. Your memorialists submit that the Budget statement is framed upon an erroneous principle,—expenditure upon the construction of extensive public works of a permanent nature, such as barracks or other works of emergent necessity being charged against the revenue of the current year, instead of the whole of such expenditure being spread over a series of years, and the current year debited with a fair proportion only. And your memorialists contend that had the Budget been based upon this, which they consider the correct principle of finance, the apparent deficit would have disappeared, and the alleged necessity for further taxation proved not to exist.

6. Your memorialists feel alarmed at the imposition of an income-tax of 3½ per cent. equal to 7½d. in the pound, in a time of profound peace; for, if such a rate be deemed necessary now, it is impossible to conceive what might be required in case of extraordinary and unavoidable pressure upon the resources of the State.

7. Your memorialists further submit that a tax, intended to fall exclusively upon the middle and upper classes of this country, who comprise less than one-thousandth part of the whole population, is unjust; further, that it is particularly objectionable to the popular idea of taxation, is unsuited to circumstances of this country, and its administration has been attended with grave injustice and oppression.

8. Your memorialists also submit that the tax-payers of this country have a substantial grievance in the large and excessive expenditure in England, of money drawn from India to the extent of nearly one-fourth of its entire annual revenue without an efficient check or control being exercised from this country, and in the absence of the early publication of full and exact details of such expenditure.

9. Your memorialists further submit that looking to the well-known elasticity of Indian resources and to the rapid increase of revenue from £33,303,391 in 1856-57 to £51,657,658 in 1868-69—the latest date of actual returns—and making every allowance for legitimate increase of expenditure arising from interest on debt incurred in the suppression of the mutiny, from enhanced cost of provisions, the extension of administrative agency, and from reasonable calls of progress, your memorialists are humbly of opinion that a prudent and skilful administration of the finances would not have led to continuous deficits, and necessitated additional taxation. These recurring deficits have filled the public mind with alarm and distrust, and demand a thorough investigation into the causes producing such disastrous results.

10. Your memorialists pray that your Grace will be pleased to advise Her Majesty the Queen to disallow the said Act XVI. of 1870, and to appoint a Royal Commission to enquire into and report upon the causes which have led to the present unsatisfactory position of the Indian finances, and also to suggest measures for the better administration thereof.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Calcutta, 18th April, 1870.

Mr. Kelvey, Master of the Trades' Association, said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—It will not be necessary, at this period of the proceedings, that I should make any lengthened remarks. The resolutions which have been so ably proposed and seconded, and which have received at your hands such warm and hearty approval, require no commendation from me. But the one which has just been so eloquently proposed by Baboo Kisto Doss Paul, if the last, is perhaps not the least important of them—relating as it does to the adoption of a course to be pursued with reference to the memorial which has been submitted to the meeting, and in which is embodied the resolution you have so cordially sanctioned. This memorial has been drawn up with great care, and is, I think, calculated to express our grievances in full, though respectful terms, and it is to be hoped that the public will add to its weight and importance by signing it in thousands. In taking upon myself the duty of seconding this resolution, and thereby expressing disapproval of the measure which has been passed, I do so, not only in my humble capacity as a citizen, but as the representative of an association who in this city form a considerable portion of the tax-paying public. It is therefore with a greater degree of satisfaction that I take a part, however small, in the proceedings of this meeting, by seconding the resolution that the memorial be adopted and forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India through the usual channel.

Mr. Creagh, advocate, said—Although I have been not more than fifteen months in India, yet I am now no stranger to the people of Calcutta. Having been one of the requisitionists and a member of the committee, I think it right to make a few remarks in reference to the injustice of the income-tax of 7½d. in the pound sterling. I rejoice to see here assembled so large and influential a meeting. We have here present the representatives of some of the greatest mercantile houses in India and in England. We have here a numerous array of European British subjects, planters, traders, professional men, and other English inhabitants of this country. I, however, perceive but few gentlemen of the Civil Service in attendance. Their absence is to be accounted for, partly because many of them have migrated with the Government to Simla, and chiefly because of their apprehensions that their presence here may mar their promotion. But I know that we have their sympathies and their hearty wishes for the success of our movement; and that we shall have their gratitude for our advocacy of a cause which is theirs as much as it is ours. The income-tax prejudicially and unjustly affects the interests of the British merchants, the mercantile men and traders, the planters, the clerks, and the professional men, clergymen, advocates, attorneys, civilians, and officers in the army in India. I shall commence with the merchants. The members of that vast mercantile body never intend to be permanent residents or settlers in this country; neither do the members of the learned professions: yet they are called upon to pay, out of precarious and temporary incomes, more than three per cent. for the permanent benefit of Hindoostan, which is not their country. It is well-known that most mercantile firms in Calcutta and Bengal would consider it a safe business to realize 5 or 6 per cent. nett profits upon their mercantile transactions. It is undeniable that from the great competition amongst merchants of all nations, foreigners are enabled by free trade to elbow the English merchants out of Calcutta and other ports, so that even 6 per cent. is latterly not realized as profit by British merchants; and is it just or politic or prudent to deprive the English merchant of 3½ per cent. out of his nett average profits? Is it not placing them at a disadvantage in their competition with Greeks, Americans, and Germans, who are either satisfied with less profits, or are less careless about ultimate losses? What would British India or its zemindars, putneedars, talookdars, and ryots be but for English merchants? Where and how could they realize the high prices they now obtain for their products of India, but for the presence and enterprise of Englishmen in India—and are Englishmen to be taxed 7½d. in the pound sterling for the outlay by the Public Works Department on the lands of these zemindars; by which outlay such lands are permanently improved and increased in value for ages to come? Do not mercantile men generously serve Indian interests by risking their health, their lives, and their capital in this tropical climate, without taxing their hard-earned, temporary, and precarious incomes? The native sellers of country-produce have large and certain profits on sales, whilst the Englishman may have no profits on his re-sales of the same produce. How is the income-tax to reach or to affect foreign houses who buy in this country through the agency of brokers? Therefore a foreigner will realize greater profits than an English merchant by the difference of the income-tax. It was not for such results that the British people expended their blood and treasure in building up an empire in Asia, but which incompetent statesmen are likely to pull down. *Sic vos non vobis.* British merchants are the mainstay of the empire at home and abroad; and are those amongst them to be placed in India at a disadvantage with foreigners? Then look at the mercantile assistants and bank and office clerks. Why should their comforts be curtailed by even 7½d. in the pound? Do they not, as military volunteers in that important element of British power and safety, give a far greater equivalent in value to the State by their time and labour than four times that income tax? And these meritorious and loyal men are to be disheartened and tantalized and discontented by extracting from their hard-earned pay 7½d. in the pound for the permanent improvement and public works of India! In the names of you all, appeal to the British people in England not to sanction such gross injustice. The civilians came out here as covenanted and hired servants of the State. They have well and nobly discharged their duties, and many of them, such as Mr. Justice Kemp and others, are a credit to the Bench of the High Court of Bengal. Is it not a violation of the covenants and contracts entered into with them by the Government to cut their pay as if they were lazy syces who neglected their masters' horses? And yet the Government professes scruples about raising the rents of the zemindars on a settlement made 77 years ago, when lands were not their one-twelfth of the value or the rental they now are, and they don't scruple violating their compacts with living Englishmen! The same observations also apply to the military officers in India, who are worse paid than the civilian service. Are British officers, on whose vigilance and bravery we at any moment may have to rely, and whose lives are ready to be sacrificed for the Government—are they to be taxed 7½d. in the pound, when it is notorious that the pay of three-fourths of them is inadequate to meet their ordinary expenses? And for what are they taxed?—to make good a deficit caused by defraying the cost of works of permanent benefit to India out of annual revenue! Their loyalty must be very strong, indeed, when such an experiment is tried upon them. Now, look at the professional men, clergymen, advocates, doctors, attorneys, professors, and others. Should there not be some consideration evinced for the great services and zeal of Christian clergymen in India?—they practise works of charity and mercy out of their small stipends—why tax them, and thereby render them the less able to give to the poor? The advocates come out here not to remain or settle permanently therein. There are 61 of them on the roll in Calcutta; of these 47 are in practice, five of whom are natives. Some of the English advocates have been here from thirteen down to five years; they are all taxed on their hard-earned and fluctuating incomes, and how has the Government requited the Bar and the Bench of Calcutta, and others? It has sent out from Dublin a barrister whose practice always was exclusively in the Insolvent Court there, and has recently made him a Judge of the High Court in India; and that when there are at least six eminent advocates in Calcutta well qualified to be Judges of any Court in the empire, and many young barristers of ability and legal knowledge are here who in due course will be similarly qualified. We lose a great and illustrious Judge—it is impossible to supply his place with his equal, yet we have tried Judges here as well qualified as the other learned Chief Justice who is coming from Bombay to succeed Sir Barnes Peacock, and without resorting to the Bench, we have two advocates at the Bar here fitted for that high office. But the Calcutta attornies have also had a slight put upon them, and the Government taxes them all; but we have shown that we will not slavishly submit to such injustice. The Calcutta Bar has become sufficiently numerous and powerful to have its influence felt in this country in advocating right and justice against injustice. And they will continue to speak and write and to agitate and to second the public press in denouncing the monstrous injustice of this income-tax. The finances of this empire of India are and ever were in a confused state for many years; money was voted, and taxes were imposed by the Council without any budget estimates to show what that money was required for. Sir Barnes Peacock first checked that system in the Council, and it was that honest and upright man who first compelled the Government to prepare any budget. The guess-work system which then prevailed has not as yet altogether disappeared from the budgets. You have most of you read in the newspapers the reports of many prosecutions for embezzlement of public money against officials in different parts of India. It is well if there be none other such cases which are not brought before the public. The centralization system in this vast empire of India is a monstrous mistake. The sooner decentralization takes place, the better for England and India. With that unmanageable centralization system there never had been, and there never will be, correct or approximately accurate estimates or accounts of revenue or expenditure. From the great increase of British territory in India, there should be at least eight or ten presidencies, on all which a general rate may be struck for the army and for the Governor-General's necessary establishments; and from each of the ten presidencies, a representative should be sent into the Councils of the Governor-General. But there now is a dual system of Government, similar somewhat to that of the condemned dual system of the Horse Guards and the War Office. Such a system was tolerable in the days of the old East India Company, but expediency and justice now demand the abolition of that dual system in India. There is a matter of great importance, that of the expenditure by the State on railways, canals, irrigation works, roads, and such other works, for the permanent improvement of India. The deficit was—a great portion of it—however, caused by reason of the increased expenditure by Government on such permanent and reproductive works; and they defrayed the cost of the same from annual taxation and income. I assert it is unjust, unfair, and nothing short of spoliation and robbery, to take from out of the earnings and personal incomes and salaries or wages of temporary sojourners in this land money to meet such a deficit, which was caused by heavy expenditure, to improve for all time to come, the lands of India. Many millions sterling are annually expended for such improvements. It is stated that Lord Mayo has taken under his own special care the Public Works Department. If so, His Excellency's first measure should be to order them to cut a canal from the Hooghly to let in the waters of that river to cleanse the Augean stable of that department; and when it shall be swept away, then Colonel Strachey should be ordered to construct a new Board of Works Department. The High Court building is an instance of the waste of money by the department. You all remember that an inquest was held on the bodies of several workmen who were killed by the falling of one of the arches of the court building. The bad mortar, which, I believe, caused the collapse of that arch, was not produced, or tested or analysed, at the Coroner's inquest. Much more of that new building is also now in a state of similar collapse. Let the bad mortar therein be even now tested by some upright and honourable men; and let a right, independent, and earnest inquiry be had into the system of contracts and sub-contracts in practice at that building; and whether or not not 55 per cent. profit has been realized on the article of mortar alone, as I am credibly informed it has been. If the statements in circulation be true, a great part of that building must be taken down and rebuilt, chiefly because there is no bond or cement in the cheap stuff used as mortar. And are we to be taxed upon our incomes because of the shortcomings of the Public Works Department? The zemindars, and the putneedars, and the other middle-men under the zemindars and their heirs, are the persons benefited by the large expenditure in the several districts where their properties are situate; and although, since the permanent settlement by Lord Cornwallis, landed property in India has increased more than ten-fold in value, and is, from the vast expenditure of public money on improvements, in course of increasing ten other fold in value, yet Lord Mayo, perhaps properly, hesitates to raise the Government rents of the zemindarees and talooks: yet there is no reason why the lands, enhanced by expenditure on them of public money, should not be taxed to repay that reproductive expenditure. Lord Mayo has a well-known precedent before him. In Ireland there was a famine greater than in Orissa, and English statesmen of that day proposed an outlay of sixteen millions from the Imperial treasure of Great Britain and Ireland to construct railways in Ireland. The proposal was refused by the Government on the express ground that the several local districts of Ireland should contribute to any works from which local benefits were to be derived, and that the general tax-payers of the United Kingdom were not to be taxed for the permanent improvement of a part of that kingdom. And subsequently an Act of Parliament was passed to authorize the grand juries in each of the thirty-two counties or districts into which Ireland is divided, to guarantee interest, not exceeding 6 per cent. to any railway companies who would undertake the construction of any of the railway lines; and under that Act the Galway and Athlone, or Great Midland Railway, between these important towns, was constructed, and the three counties through which that part of the line passes paid on their guarantee interest for about four years. But now the traffic suffices to pay that interest, and the value of the landed property of the entire district has by that railway been raised 30 per cent. and upwards. Now, cannot a similar principle be carried out in India in reference to railways, canals and other such reproductive works? Lord Mayo has other precedents to show that income should not be taxed for public works, whether they be productive or reproductive. In each of the thirty-two districts of Ireland, the cost and expenses of building court-houses, jails, lunatic asylums, bridges; of making and repairing roads; the salaries of clerks of the Crown and of the place; of governors of jails and of chaplains; and doctors, turnkeys, and warders; ~~of governors and medical officers~~, of lunatic asylums and of the county engineers, or inspector of roads, are, with many other such local charges, paid by a tax levied twice a year on the lands of each county or district, the cost of building and repairing barracks alone being paid by the Government out of the general treasury. Lord Mayo has frequently, when Lord Naas, assisted as one of the grand jury of his county, as I often did in mine, in taxing the lands of the county for the construction and repairs of all public works therein. Cannot His Excellency have a similar system adopted in India? The tax for the public works in Ireland amounts to one million and a quarter pounds sterling annually, paid from the lands, and not from any man's income. But taking into accounts the relative value and extent of British India, the proportion it would have to be assessed on the lands would far exceed twenty millions sterling annually. In any view of the case, it is only just that Indian zemindars and ryots should pay out of their lands for expenditure which chiefly or solely benefits them. If in England the English people would be taxed upon their incomes to supply funds for Irish roads and bridges and court-houses and jails, and drainage works and county hospitals, and doctors and county engineers, &c., there would be a revolution in England if such an injustice were persevered in. The system in England itself is nearly similar to that in Ireland. Why should it be different in India? Is not an Englishman in India entitled to be treated with as much consideration as if he were in Great Britain? But our countrymen at home won't, when they become aware of these facts, stand the just infliction on their fellow-countrymen in India of an income-tax of 7½d. in the pound sterling. It is alleged that reductions are to be made in several establishments. If so, let not the efficiency of the remaining working men of these establishments be impaired by cutting down their pay by means of a dishonest income-tax. By doing so, you violate the original contract of hiring entered into with them. There is one important establishment that should never be reduced in India, however it may be increased—that of our British army. Let there be no wretched cheese-paring about the numbers and the comforts of that army. We require in India firm statesmanship. All mawkish sentimentality and all mistaken notions, which appear to exist in England regarding India, should be avoided. Let fair dealing and justice be amply practised towards all Her Majesty's subjects. But oppress not either race for the benefit or advantage of the other: and let equal justice and right be done towards all.

With a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting dispersed.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE CALCUTTA OPERA.

Some important changes we notice have been made in the arrangements for the Opera at Calcutta. Instead of nightly performances the house will open only three times a week. In consequence of this change another follows; the subscriptions are reduced, but the check on tickets at the entrance will be stricter and the sub-division of subscriptions be forbidden. Three tenders were received for next season's Impresa, but every one will be glad to hear that Signor Cagli remains. The public have too much confidence in their present manager to change him lightly. The managing committee are Messrs. G. Batten, Fitzgerald, and Ralli, and they promise at least twelve operas during the coming season.—*Pioneer.*

PUBLIC WORKS.

The *Friend of India* has been requested by the Hon'ble Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., to publish the following letter:—

"1, Pall Mall East, March 9, 1870.

"Dear Dr. Smith,—You are aware that I gave notice at the close of the last session of my intention to move for the appointment of a Committee of the House of Commons on Public Works in India. I am induced, however, to postpone the motion, because in the present state of public opinion I find that it would be difficult to secure attention on either side of the House, preoccupied as men's minds are with questions affecting both England and Ireland. It seems to me wiser to postpone a question than to court failure by pressing for inquiry at an unseasonable moment. And the course of public events may make *that* easy which in the present session would be difficult, if not impossible. Knowing the great interest attaching to the question of public works, may I ask you to make known to the public in India my reasons for delay?—I am, dear Dr. Smith, yours very sincerely. "A. Kinnaird."

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

LONDON BANKERS—THE CITY BANK.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY	RANGOON	HONGKONG
CALCUTTA	SINGAPORE	SHANGHAI
AKYAB	BATAVIA	HANKOW

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES SIMPSON, Acting Agent.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Subscribed Capital $50,00,000
Paid-up Capital............................ $35,00,000
Reserve Fund............................... $8,00,000

LONDON BANKERS.—The London and County Bank.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

George F. Heard, Esq., Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.—Chairman.
Julius Menke, Esq., Messrs. W. Pustan & Co.—Vice-Chairman.
Solomon D. Sassoon, Esq., Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.
W. H. Forbes, Esq., Messrs. Russell & Co.
W. Lemann, Esq., Messrs. Gilman & Co.
Hon. James B. Taylor, Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
James P. Duncanson, Esq., Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co.
E. R. Belilios, Esq., Merchant.
George I. Helland, Esq., Messrs. John Burd & Co.
A. Joost, Esq., Messrs. Siemssen & Co.
R. Rowett, Esq., Messrs. Holiday, Wise & Co.

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
CHIEF MANAGER—Victor Kresser, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Shanghai.	Foochow.	Calcutta.
Hankow.	Yokohama.	Bombay.

London.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the County Bank, London. It also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at its various Branches in India, China, and Japan.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows:—

12 Months .... 5 per cent per annum.
6 „ .... 4 do. do.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained at the office or by letter to the Agent. R. STEVENSON,
Bombay, 22nd April, 1869. Agent in Bombay.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
Messrs. GLYN & Co.
AND
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 3/8 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11	1/4	„
3	do.	1/11	1/8	„
2	do.	1/11	1/16	„
1	do.	1/11		„
On demand		1/10	15/16	„
On Scotland		1/10	7/8	„
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1/10	7/8	„

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTERESTS.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1870.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and Europe Engaged, and Baggage Received and Shipped.
PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES REALIZED.
CIRCULAR NOTES and SOVEREIGNS SUPPLIED.
BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the exchange of the day.

Bills drawn on Messrs. COUTTS & Co., London, for sums of £100 and upwards at three days to six months after sight.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras on demand, and Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Payment received at par.

CORRESPONDENTS—
GRINDLAY & Co., LONDON.
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, PAINTS and OILS from the

Manufactory of Messrs. JOHN MATHEWS & Co., HATTON GARDEN WORKS.

PAINTS,—White, Green, Black and Chocolate.
Zinc Metallic White.
White Zinc.
White Lead.
Red Lead.
Oxide of Iron.

OILS.—Boiled and Raw Linseed.

Apply to the Agents in Bombay,
14, Meadow Street. OWEN & OKELL.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms

of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

Just Landed ex Kengon

A very handsome English-built waggonette by Ness of Liverpool.
A ditto ditto travelling phaeton by ditto.
A ditto ditto small pony dog-cart by ditto.

Also,

Two nearly new English-built light park phaetons.
Two ditto ditto four-seated Broughams with circular glasses on front.

Just Landed ex Talbot.

A new and neat light single-seat miniature brougham with sliding glasses on front by Ness Brothers, London.
A new velocipide.

Also,

A second-hand English-built full-size miniature brougham, by Holmes of Derby.
2 second-hand single-seat English-built office brougham, Price Rs. 400 each.

Just Landed.

3 first-class new miniature brougham with circular glasses on front, open backs, painted dark blue and dark green and lining to match.
3 ditto very handsome and light Buggies with shifting bodies.
2 ditto ditto dog-carts with ditto.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of plane and neat buggy dog-cart, gig and carriage harnesses, with double stitches and warranted German silver furnitures.
A few four in hand whips.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand English-built miniature brougham in excellent order.

Just Landed.

A very handsome English-built new four-seated open-carriage with moveable glass shutters by W. Kinross, London.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

2 second-hand English-built light four-seated open-carriage.
A first-rate high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed ex Fifeshire.

A new English-built self-driving or Patent phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.
A Velocipide.

The property of a Gentleman.

A very handsome light miniature Landau Sociable with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.
A nearly new light English-built buggy.

The property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new light English-built mail phaeton by Lewis.

Just Landed.

A very handsome mail phaeton by Kinross.
A new English-built cab buggy on C. springs, by Silk & Sons.

The property of a Gentleman.

A light curricle, with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure, by Pearce and Countze, Longacre, with two harness saddles.

Just Landed.

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, Collins' patent axles and lancewood shafts.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.
Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.
Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
11th April 1870.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a

large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

JUST LANDED, per Steamer NIGER—

300 Sets of Addis's Patent WHEELS, to suit every description of Vehicle. Early application to be made to F. KLINGELHOEFER, Agent.

Tanna Iron Works, 19th April 1870.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,

A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.

Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES,

Daily expected at the
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

A BATCH of 120 AUSTRALIAN HORSES,

daily expected per ship HARKAWAY, from Melbourne. The Horses have been selected expressly for Bombay Market by MR. JAMES LALOR, which consist of several well matched Pairs, Chargers, Hunters and serviceable Hacks.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. ALLI ABDOOLLA.

FOR SALE, at the METAL MART, Boree

Bunder, PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from 6 to 12 horse power.

These Engines have been specially prepared by Messrs. Clayton & Shuttleworth for the districts, and are adapted for working Pumps, Circular Saw Benches, Mortar Mills, &c., and can be driven either off the fly wheel on one side or off the driving pulley on the other.

The Boilers having been made under careful superintendence, the Engines can be safely worked up to double their nominal horse power.

Prices and further particulars can be had on application.

W. NICOL & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN THE YEAR 1842, AND IN LONDON AND BORDEAUX 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.
REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the support of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the position we occupy on the market we are enabled to offer better value than our competitors in Bombay.

To Merchants and General Dealers our Terms will be found mos liberal both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CLARETS.

			Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
1—CHATEAU LATOUR, OR MOUTON, Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded			Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN,	Black capsule,	„	25 0	„ 14 0
CHATEAU LEOVILLE,	Blue capsule,	„	22 0	„ 12 0
CHATEAU PALMER,	Blue capsule,	„	22 0	„ 12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE,	Yellow capsule,	„	18 8	„ 10 8
ST. JULIEN,	Green capsule,	„	17 0	„ 10 8
MEDOC, (Cantenac)	Red capsule	„	15 8	„ 9 0
MEDOC,	White capsule,	„	13 8	...
SAUTERNE,	Red capsule,	„	22 0	„ 12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

CHAMBERTIN, Labelled and Branded		Rs. 32 8	Rs. 17 0
NUITS,	ditto	26 0	...
MACON,	ditto	21 0	...
CHABLIS,	ditto	22 0	...

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

MAGNUMS, Finest Dry, Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
FINEST DRY Sparkling, Gold Foil, „	36 0	Rs. 19 8
FINE SPARKLING, Silver foil „	32 0	„ 17 8
GOOD SPARKLING, for Ball purposes do. „	27 0	„ 14 0

GERMAN WINES.

NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK and MOSELLE, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	19 0
SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSELLE, Silver foil	„ 32	17 8
MOSELLE. Still, BRAUNBERGER	„ 25	...
HOCK, „ JOHANNISBERGER	„ 42	17 0
„ „ MARCOBRUNNER	„ 34	...
„ „ FORSTER TRAMINER	„ 34	...
„ „ RUDESHEIMER	„ 26	14 0
„ „ HOCHEIMER	„ 23	12 8

SHERRIES.

AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavoured, soft, pale	„ 28 0
SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do. BLUE SEAL, extra pale, and dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. BROWN SEAL, very pale, dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. YELLOW SEAL, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 8
do. WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15 0
MARSALA, Virgin Pale	„ 15 8
EAST INDIA MADEIRA, (one voyage) very choice	„ 33 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1.—OLD CRUSTED, choice	Rs. 36 0	
A 1 GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine, full & fruity	„ 30 0	
BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine—mature	„ 24 8	14 0
RED SEAL—a good quality Wine	„ 18 0	...

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, superior, very Old Pale	Black capsule	Rs. 32
COGNAC, superior, Old Pale	Yellow capsule	„ 28
COGNAC, Pale,	White capsule	„ 25
RUM, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality		„ 22
GIN, London Old Tom, 1st quality		„ 21
WHISKY, 1st quality, Irish		„ 23
„ Scotch		„ 21
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)		„ 21

LIQUEURS,

The finest: cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACAO, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA,	„ 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	„ 20	...

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED, via the SUEZ CANAL,

the following, viz:—

A. 1. Amontillado, a very superior fine Wine	at Rs. 38	per doz.
Chateau Palmer, a good dinner Wine	at „ 22	„
Medoc, a breakfast Claret	at „ 13-8	„

The above are on our usual terms.

19th April 1870. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Carbonell's Sherry	Rs. 30 per doz.
„ Port	„ 30 „
Delbruck Fils' St. Jullien Claret	„ 12 „
M. P. Guimaraen's Sherry	„ 20 „
„ old Pale dry.	„ 28 „
„ Claret	„ 14 „
„ Superior	„ 26 „
J. Sandbach & Son's Sherry	„ 24 „
Wauchope Moodie & Hope's Sherry	„ 25 „
Langguth and Kayser's Sparkling Moselle, Nonpareil	„ 30 „
„ and Kayser's Sparkling Moselle Muscatel	„ 24 „
„ „ „ Plain	„ 22 „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

THE Undersigned have for SALE at their

Godowns the following SHIPMENTS:—

Hennessy's Brandy, one Star	Rs. 21	per dozen.
Ditto two Stars	24	„
Ditto three Stars	29	„
Martell's Brandy, one Star	21	„
Ditto two Stars	24	„
Ditto three Stars	29	„
Begg's Lochnagar Whiskey, in 2 gallon jars, at	17	per jar.
Stewart's Port Wine, a good sound Wine	18	per dozen.
Boord's Old Tom	15	„
Bass Ale, bottled by Stone, Quarts	5-8	„
Ditto Ditto Pints	3-8	„
Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts	4-8	„
Ditto Ditto Ditto Pints	3-0	„
Ale Ditto Ditto Quarts	4-8	„
Ditto Ditto Ditto Pints	3-0	„

All orders from up-country will have careful attention, and the customary allowances will be made for Cash to wholesale Traders and Messes.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 28th March 1870.

WINES, &c.

The following successful bottlings of
BURGUNDY
are strongly recommended. Though cheap, they are too good, for diluting.

Pommard	per doz. Rs. 18
Baune	„ „ 16

HOUSEHOLD CLARET
is extending its reputation.

Quarts .... Rs. 9-8 per dozen.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

The Crown Brand, imported only by the undersigned, is as yet unapproached in the market notwithstanding severe competition.

Quarts .... Rs. 36 Pints .... Rs. 19

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s BRANDY.

No. 1 and No. 2.
Rs. 38 Rs. 25.

SHERRY.

Club Sherry .... Rs. 24

This brand—the only one at present on hand exclusive of Messrs. Kinloch & Co.'s—is mentioned with considerable approval at good tables.

For Messrs. KINLOCH & Co.'s Advertisement see "Times of India."

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

WANTED.

UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS

and Passengers arriving Bombay can be accommodated with First Class BOARD and LODGING at Rs. 4 per day, five minutes walk from the Fort.

Permanent Boarders at a reduced rate.

Quarters good and healthy, commanding a view of Back Bay, Harbour and Esplanade. Address "Gazette" Office, Fort, No. 44.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET, the COMMODIOUS

PREMISES situated at 25 Church Gate Street, about to be vacated by the Chief Engineer's Department, G. I. P. Railway Company. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

MALABAR HILL.—TO BE LET, from the

25th instant, the BUNGALOW now occupied by Edward Bigg, Esq. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to Messrs EDWARD BIGG & Co., Apollo Street.

TO LET, a large HOUSE with Out-houses

and extensive vacant Ground, secured by pucca built wall, the House commanding breezes from all sides, situated on Grant Road. Apply to MR. COWASJEE JEHANGHIER READY-MONEY, Malabar Hill, or Church Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEALED

TENDERS for the SUPPLY for ONE YEAR of WAX CLOTH, Wrapping Cloth, Country Sealing Wax, Twine, Gunny, Dammer, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office, will be RECEIVED by the undersigned on the 29th April 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon.

2nd. Parties tendering must make a Cash deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by the Department.

3rd. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

4th. Samples of the articles to be supplied, and the forms of tender can be seen, and particulars known by personal application at this Office, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M., daily.

C. A. STUART, Post Master.

Bombay General Post Office, 31st March 1870.

BOMBAY BARODA and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

MADRAS TIME.

ALTERATION OF CLOCKS AND ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

Under orders of Government Madras Time (which is twenty seven minutes earlier than the Bombay Time hitherto observed) will be KEPT at all STATIONS, and TRAINS WILL RUN in accordance therewith on and after the 1ST MAY.

An alteration of Trains will also take place from the 1st May, when the Bulsar and Baroda and Baroda and Ahmedabad Mixed Trains will be discontinued, and Mixed Trains in lieu thereof will leave Surat for Ahmedabad at 7-30 A.M. and Ahmedabad for Surat at 8-30 A.M.

The Third Class Fare of Three Pies per mile is now in force between all Stations and by all Trains.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Bombay, 18th April 1870. Traffic Manager.

MEDICINE CHESTS, in great variety and

very complete.
Kemp's "MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION," written expressly for them.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RHEUMATISM

may be quickly relieved by wearing
SCHMIDT'S FOREST WOOL,

A balsamic fibre prepared from the leaves of the Maritime Pine.

Undervests	each	Rs. 8 0
Socks	per pair	„ 3 0
Forest Wool in Wadding	per oz.	„ 1 8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder........................12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrabici)........................12 as. „

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

The active principal of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.

MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It was originally prepared by D. S. Kemp in 1856, by a process of his contrivance; and at his request was subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospitals and private practice; the result being that it was recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.

As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial where there is a disposition to gout. As a general Tonic in feebleness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.

As an ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxysms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.

It acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines, improving the general health, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.

Per lb. Rs. 14. Per bottle Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD

ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort. The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly

RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style,

And has also the
FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

No. 5 Apollo Street.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has resumed the management of the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation. There are besides three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

THOMSON AND COMPANY.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY RE-FILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON AND CO.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, all sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Hoop Iron.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.

KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of

every description
ILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS,

a great variety in stock. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

JUST RECEIVED an excellent assortment

of GOLD KEYLESS REPEATERS, repeating the Hours, Half Hours, Quarters and Minutes.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MR. H. B. ADDIS,

CIVIL ENGINEER,
No. 18, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,

Is prepared to enter into CONTRACTS, and GRANT LICENSES, for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of MR. W. J. ADDIS' PATENT SINGLE RAIL SYSTEM, to parties requiring Tramway accommodation in their respective quarters. Localities visited, and Estimates furnished.

21st April 1870.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT

gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,
JUDGMENTS delivered by MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP and Sir CHARLES SARGENT in the case of the
BANK OF BOMBAY
VERSUS
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH.—

A fine PORTRAIT of H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH on toned India paper engraved by WILLIAM HOLL after A. DE SALOME.

The original picture was exhibited in the Royal Academy of London, and was engraved by Royal command; it is the only engraved Portrait of H. R. H. in existence.

We have just received a few copies, and we can positively state that they are the ONLY ones sent to India for sale.

Size of Picture 22 inches by 16 inches. They can be had either framed or unframed.

SOUNDY AND Co.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON.

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

HARMONIUMS,

Solid oakwood, French polished with Patent Bellows Protector, 4½ and 5 Octaves, 4 Stops, by the celebrated Makers, TRAYSER of Stuttgart.

These Harmoniums have been known to stand the climate of India for the last 12 years.

J. NEUBERG.

HARMONIUMS.

Just received some large Harmoniums, double row of Keys, 5 Octaves, 17 Stops,
by C. RIETHEIMER of Stuttgart,
Price moderate. Adapted for Churches, &c.
Several of these Instruments with single row of Keys.
Meadow Street. J. NEUBERG.

AYA PANA, a very superior Liquor, extracted

from the Aya Pana Plant, known for its great tonic property. It is also a very agreeable and wholesome beverage, and the use of this pleasant cordial as a desert drink is of a great efficacy in preserving health. Being combined with the choicest Brandy renders it the more effective as a tonic in cases of Flatulency and Indigestion. A small consignment of the above just to hand. Apply to J. NEUBERG.

5 Meadow Street.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
No. 1 Cigars	per thousand.	90 0	100 0
No. 2 Cheroots and Cigars	„	0	50 0
No. 3 Cigars	„		45 0

CLARO, light and delicately flavoured.
OSCURO, rich, aromatic, and full flavoured.

Of the same brand which has been repeatedly pronounced by competent Connoisseurs to be

THE FINEST IMPORTED.

Fresh supplies on Sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

DE LA RUE & Co.'s EXTRA SUPERFINE WATER-LINED SATIN NOTE PAPER.

Presents the advantages of—an agreeable surface,—resistance to the action of damp,—substantial texture,—and availabililty for Inland correspondence under the

REDUCED INDIAN POSTAL RATES.

Pocket of 5 quires ....Cash Rs. 1-8. Credit Rs. 1-10.
Box of 100 envelopes to match... „ Rs. 1-4, „ 1-6.

One Sheet and Envelope weigh under ½ tola:
Three and a half Sheets and Envelope weigh under ½ oz.

IMPORTED BY
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PRIZE MEDAL BISCUITS.

(LONDON in 1862; DUBLIN in 1865; PARIS in 1867).

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
CAPTAIN (plain); LUNCH (plain dry); MILK (plain Coffee); NICNAC (sweet fancy); PEARL (slightly sweet); PRINCE OF WALES (plain); TOURIST (plain); THIN WAFER (dry cheese)	1 lb. tin 2 „	0 14 1 8	1 0 1 12
A. B. C. (for children); ABERNETHY (plain seed); BROWN MEAL (or digestive); CRACKER (plain); CRACKNEL (plain); HARD MIXED (dry); PALACE VARIETIES (rich sweet)	1 lb. tin 2 „	1 0 1 12	1 2 2 0
ALBERT (slightly sweet); ARROWROOT (plain children's); EUGENIE (vanilla dessert); FANCY MACHINE (good wine); GINGER NUT (slightly spiced)	1 lb. tin 2 „	1 2 1 12	1 4 2 0
MIXED FANCY (sweet varieties); SPICE NUTS (very superior)	1 lb. tin 2 „	1 4 2 4	1 8 2 8
Assortments of the above kinds.	1 lb. tins per doz. 2 „ „	11 0 19 8	12 8 22 0

MONTHLY SUPPLIES received by the SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PURE AERATED WATERS,

MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO THE PURIFICATION OF THE WATER EMPLOYED, WHEREBY THE SUPERIORITY OF THE COMPANY'S PREPARATIONS IS MAINTAINED.

SODA WATER AND POTASH WATER.
TONIC or QUININE WATER.—The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating water testify to the appreciation in which it is held by the public.
SELTZER WATER, from an analysis of the German Spa Waters.
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE.

AERATED WATERS FOR MEDICINAL USE.

PURE AERATED WATER.
SODA WATER, 15 grs. (Liq. Sodæ Effervescens P.B.)
POTASH, 15 grs. (Liq. Potassæ Effervescens P.B.)
CITRATE OF POTASH, 30 grs.
AMMONIA, 10 grs.
LITHIA, 5 grs. (Liq. Lithiæ Effervescens P.B.)
LITHIA POTASH.
LITHIA AMMONIA, &c.

N.B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked and the bottles laid on their sides, to ensure the liquid covering the Corks, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liable to leakage and deterioration.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY (FORT & BYCULLA,) & POONA.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—

JUST LANDED, DOUBLE BARREL LIFT PUMPS, worked by hand, 8 inches bore, 14 inches stroke, on malleable iron wheels, having ball joint where the suction pipe joins the table, and leather hose pipe 6 feet long 5½" diameter for the discharge, with 24 feet malleable iron suction pipe in 4 lengths with flanged joints.

Galvanised Iron Hand Pumps, on tripod stands, with 20 feet of Suction Hose.

One 8 Horse Power Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Boiler and Fittings complete.

One Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.

Gwynnes' Centrifugal Pumps, 4, 7, 8, & 10 inch, with 24 feet of Wrought Iron Piping and Bend to each.

One Portable Steam Crane, complete, to lift 5 Tons, by J Taylor & Co., Liverpool.

Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 Horse Power nominal, with Boilers and Mountings complete.

Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Suction and Delivery Hose, complete.

Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, in Sheets 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20, and 24 Gauge.

Galvanised Iron Ridging and Fixings.

A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inch deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.

Crab Winches, Galvanised Blocks, Chain, Duplex Punches, Cast, Wrought Galvanised Iron and Lead Piping.

Bar, Angle, Tee, Plate and Sheet Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, Bolts and Nuts; also a quantity of untapped Nuts of izes (Machine made.)

Pickaxes, Hoes, Nails, &c.
A large assortment of Hammers.
Plain Sheet and Perforated Zinc.
Whitworth's Taps and Dies.
Fire Brick and Clay.
Suction and Leather Delivery Hose.
Beams and Scales and Weights.

A few Coal Skips suitable for weighing Coal on board ships.

Estimates given for all description of Ironwork and Machinery on application. W. NICOL & Co.

18th March 1870.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have

commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for ayment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MRS. LAKE'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY

on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

ORDERS FROM OUT-STATIONS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCES OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

FANCY SOAP AND PERFUMERY.

PRIZE MEDALS, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1862, 1867.
F. S. CLEAVER'S
CELEBRATED
PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP.

BROWN WINDSOR, GLYCERINE SOAP,

MUSK ROSE WINDSOR, CARBOLIC ACID SOAP, a most perfect Disinfectant, and every description of CHOICE TOILET SOAP, POMADE & PERFUMERY.

32 and 33, RED LION STREET, LONDON, W. C.; PARIS, NEW YORK, & MONTREAL. BONDED WAREHOUSE—LONDON DOCKS.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.

THE SOVEREIGN BOOT
(FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings stirling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL AND WILLATS,
207 and 208 Oxford Street, London, W.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Paten Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross," as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and ent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

JOHN MOIR and SON,

Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,
ABERDEEN,
Purveyors by Special Appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh,
Supply, of the finest quality.

Soups, Fish, Meats, Game, Entrées, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Cheese, Bologna and Oxford Sausages, Potted Meats and Fish, Patés, Sardines, Jams, Jellies, and Orange Marmalade. Also Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, Table Jellies, Mushroom Ketchup, Oils, Vinegars, Baking Powder, &c.

J. M. S. are also the Sole Proprietors of the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S SAUCE.

Consumers will find that some of our Goods are rather higher in price than other manufacturers', but in the end they will prove the cheapest, being all of superior quality, more especially our Soups, a 1-lb. tin of which, with the addition of an equal quantity of water, will make two pounds of rich Soup.

ROOFS.

DAMP WALLS and FLOORS

prevented by using

"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
VERMIN.—Their ravages prevented.
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
STORES & WAREHOUSES superior to any if you use
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
PRISON WALLS & ROOFS—for these use
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
PAVEMENTS—to any shape and any purpose.
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
MILLS—FACTORIES—watertight, if you use
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
London Office—5, Parliament Street, London

PUBLIC WORKS.—Committees of Public

Works will find the "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte the most useful and economical material for

GARDEN WALKS and HOUSES.
BATHS and WASH-HOUSES.
HOSPITAL CORRIDORS and OUT-OFFICES,
LAVATORIES,
ABATOIRS and MARKETS,
LANDING PIERS,
RAILWAY and STEAM BOAT STATIONS,
BARRACKS—CAVALRY and INFANTRY,

and every work where Wet Walls are to be provided against and Floors and Roofs executed. Vermin of every description excluded, and the highest sanitary status attained.

Orders must describe the class of work for which the material is wanted, and the superficial area in each class of work, that the shipment may embrace the proper qualities and quantities. Payment in England is required to ensure attention to an order.

Specimens of works, with full instructions for the application of the "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte, are sent with every shipment.

All Blocks of Asphalte shipped by this Company are impressed on two opposite sides with the words,

PYRIMONT
SEYSSEL.

5, Parliament Street, London. J. FARREL, Secretary.
WORKS—Cubitt-town, E.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agent.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1821.

Subscribed Capital, Two Millions.
11, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—William Steven, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Frederick H. Janson, Esq.

Henry Hules Berens, Esq.	Richard M. Harvey, Esq.
Hy. Bonham Carter, Esq.	J. G. Hubbard, Esq.
Charles Wm. Curtis, Esq.	G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq.
Charles F. Devas, Esq.	John Martin, Esq.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.	Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
Sir W. R. Farquhar, Bart.	James Morris, Esq.
James Goodson, Esq.	Abram J. Roberts, Esq.
Archibald Hamilton, Esq.	Henry Vigne, Esq.
Thompson Hankey, Esq.	

Agents in Bombay, SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 16th February 1869.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A. D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E. C.
GOVERNOR.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.
SUB-GOVERNOR. DEPUTY-GOVERNOR.
EDWIN GOWER, Esq. DAVID POWELL, Esq.

John P. Laurence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured.

The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

The Premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.

Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.

Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at the Civilian Rates.

Risks on Male Parsee and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.

Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.			For the whole term of Life. Without profits.			Age next birth day.	For the terms of one and seven years respectively. One year.			Seven years.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	38	11	4	34	13	4	35	29	6	0	30	0	0
30	40	0	0	36	0	0	40	30	0	0	31	13	4
40	48	14	0	44	0	0	45	34	12	0	38	3	4
50	64	2	0	57	11	4	50	39	10	8	43	13	4
60	92	0	0	82	12	8							

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

Further information, forms of Applications, and Prospectuses can be had on application to EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, 15th January, 1870.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE

COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824. CAPITAL £1,000,000.
INSURANCES may be EFFECTED on ALL CLASSES of PROPERTY through
EDWARD BIGG & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1843.

The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

1 Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.

Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 18th May, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

THE NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION (Limited).

HEAD OFFICE, 28, QUEEN STREET, EDINBURGH.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE CLERK ARBUTHNOT, Esq., of Mavisbank.
JOHN COOK, Esq., W.S.
CHARLES COWAN, Esq., of Valleyfield.
KENNETH MACKENZIE, Esq., C.A.
JAMES MYLNE, Esq., W.S.
R. E. SCOTT, Esq., C.A.
WILLIAM SMITH, Esq., Actuary, Edinburgh.

Manager.—JAMES WILKIE, Esq., C.A.

This Association provides SECURITY for the FIDELITY of PERSONS in SITUATIONS of TRUST and RESPONSIBILITY, and undertakes all descriptions of GUARANTEE BUSINESS at moderate Premiums.

Forms of proposal and every information may be obtained at the Offices of the undersigned, who have been appointed AGENTS of the Association in Bombay.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,668
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell. Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—{ William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway ridson, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.	Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.

CHIEF OFFICE,
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.
BOARD OF DIRECTION.
PRESIDENT.—SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, BART., F.R.S.
DIRECTORS.

James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander Fletcher & Co.)
Charles George Barnett, Esq., (Barnetts, Hoares, Hanbury's and Lloyd.)
George Henry Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson Bonar & Co.)
Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
James Helme, Esq., (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Curtis Miranda Lamson, Bart.
Sampson Lucas, Esq. (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., (member of the Indian Council).
Thomas Masterman, Esq., (Director of the Bank of England).
Joseph Mayer Montefiore, (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland).
Sir Anthony De Rothschild, Bart., New Court.
Baron Lionel Nathan De Rothschild, M. P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., Oxford Sq., Hyde Park.

AUDITORS.

Lord Richard Grosvenor, M. P.
Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoare, Esq.

FIRE RISKS

Of an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES (which is irrespective of and in addition to the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of a subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Form of Proposal, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY of EDINBURGH and LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

PRESIDENT:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B. and K.S.I.

The DIRECTORS beg to intimate that, with the view of carrying on the LIFE BUSINESS of the Company in India, they have resolved upon ESTABLISHING a BRANCH OFFICE in CALCUTTA.

The principles upon which the Company conducts the Life Business combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Protecting Capital.

The President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors are all Shareholders of the Company.

The Security afforded by the Company to meet the obligations under its Life Policies consists of—

1.	THE ACCUMULATED FUNDS in the Life and Annuity Departments, specially invested to meet the claims in these departments, amounting as at 31st December 1868 to		£2,112,450
2	THE PAID-CAPITAL of the Company		250,000
	In addition to which there is the unpaid Capital of	£1,750,000	
3.	THE LIFE REVENUE, which for 1868, consisted of—		
	Life Premiums	£267,538	
	Interest on Funds, &c.	93,210	
			360,748

THE RATES OF PREMIUM are moderate.

NINE-TENTHS of the WHOLE PROFITS in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every FIVE YEARS.

THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS WILL BE MADE AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1870.

ALL POLICIES ON THE PARTICIPATING SCALE OPENED ON OR BEFORE THAT DATE WILL SHARE IN THE FUND THEN TO BE DIVIDED, WHICH WILL CONSIST OF THE PROFITS MADE DURING THE PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed, with all the usual powers, as a Local Board of Directors, *viz.:*

H. M. Aitken, Esq., of Messrs. John Elliott & Co., Merchant.
L. P. Delves Broughton, Esq., Administrator General.
S. E. Collis, Esq., of Messrs. Stack, Collis, and Mirfield.
John F. Ogilvy, Esq., of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co. Merchant.
Edward Palmer, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Agency, East ndian Railway Company.

MEDICAL OFFICER, Dr C Palmer, 6, Middleton Street.
LAW AGENTS, Messrs. Stack, Collis and Mirfield.
W. B. WALLS, MANAGER.

Prospectuses, containing Tables of Rates and Conditions of Assurance, Forms of Proposal, and every information, may be obtained at the Company's Office, 15, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, or from

W NICOL & Co.,
Agents for the Company in Bombay.

Bombay, 29th March 1870.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE AND Co.

AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.
FORT, MEADOW STREET, No. 25.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, &c., at Grant Road, at the foot of the Railway Bridge.

This day Monday, the 25th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. will sell by public auction, at a Bungalow at Grant Road, at the foot of the Railway Bridge and adjoining Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff's, the handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, &c., of a Gentleman (left the Presidency), the same comprises, richly carved blackwood furniture, such as tables, chairs, couches, teapoys, chiffoniers, screens sideboard, cots, presses, wardrobes, hatstand, whatnot, carpet, pictures, lamps, books, table ornaments, dispense articles, &c.

No catalogues and the property is now on view.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th March 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SALE by AUCTION.

(Without Reserve.)

COLLEY, MADELEY, & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Commission Sale Rooms—Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Bombay Mint,

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M., a large Shipment of FINEST QUALITY ENGLISH TABLE GLASSWARE, of great variety, Cut and Engraved by a New Patent Process in the most modern and elegant designs, from one of the best English Works, comprising—

Decanters, Quarts and Pints, Claret Decanters, Water Jugs.
Wine Glasses, Ports, Sherries.
Clarets, Champagnes, Champagne Tumblers (new style).
½ Pint and Soda Water Tumblers.
Goblets, Caraffes and Tips.
Crystal Tankards.
Salts, Celeries, Butters, Sugars.
Ice Plates, Biscuit Boxes.
Finger Glasses, Pickles, Comports.
Flower Tubes, Lusters, &c. &c. &c.

The Auctioneers confidently offer the above Glassware to public competition knowing the quality and designs to be of the best. This is an excellent opportunity for Gentlemen wishing to secure a handsome set of Glass.

The goods will be on view at the above Rooms (first floor) from the 22nd till the day of Sale.

Catalogues will be issued in a few days

BENNETT and COMPANY,

No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of the late illumination lamps, [illegible] pyramids, transparencies, &c., which were used at St. Thomas Church, Town Hall, Victoria Garden and other places, during the visit of H. R. H. The Duke of Edinburgh.

On Thursday, the 28th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, in the compound of the New Post Office, opposite the Frere Fountain, the lamps, &c., such as white, green, blue and purple glass buttoned globe lamps, bull's eye and fancy glass lanterns, French balloons, a large number of oil tumblers, casks containing coconut oil, wooden pyramids, lamp hooks, transparencies, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of two valuable furnished bungalows, at Matheran, (if not previously disposed of by private contract.)

On Saturday, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at their sale room, airy and commodious bungalows, in thorough repair, situate on the best part of the hill, commanding an excellent view, with compounds, outhouses, servants' quarters, &c., and known by the names of Upna Cottage and Tomato Cottage.

A list of furniture and other particulars could be learnt on application to the undersigned.

KHUNDALLAH HILL FOR SALE.

A piece of land for auction sale at an early date containing about 7 acres. For full particulars apply to Messrs. Bennett and Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One handsome Cab, in very good order, suitable for an Arab horse from 14-1 to 14-3; also, a set of brass mounted harness of ditto

Bombay, 25th April 1870. BENNETT & Co.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Wednesday, the 27th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 1 o'clock P.M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay:—

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, containing furniture, chintz, T cloth prints, woollen cloth, lappets and lappet scarfs.

4 cases Berlin wool
4 ditto French butter in tins
1 ditto ditto ditto in bottles
1 ditto mohara cloth
15 crates earthenwares
2 cases samples of hosiery
2 ditto velvet carpets with borders

6 cases quarts curacao	4 cases pint curacao
6 ditto quarts noyeaux	4 ditto pint noyeaux
6 ditto quarts cherry brandy	4 ditto pint cherry brandy
3 ditto quarts [illegible]	2 ditto pint [illegible]
3 ditto quarts anisette	2 ditto pint anisette
3 ditto quarts kirschwasser	2 ditto pint kirschwasser

1 ditto curacao
500 boxes brandy

On account and risk of Poonja Jewraj and Purshotum Ludhah
2 cases white dhoties 10 yards by 50 inches
1 ditto ditto 11 do 52 ditto

AUCTION SALE of SWEDISH HOOP IRON and IRON SHEETS.

This day Monday, the 25th inst., Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 3 o'clock P.M., at Grant Road, near two tanks in the godown of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, the following goods, on account of the concern:—

49 bundles ½ Swedish hoop iron
50 ditto 1 ditto ditto
51 ditto 1 ditto ditto
80 ditto 1 ditto ditto
50 ditto 1½ ditto ditto
105 ditto 1¾ ditto ditto
260 ditto iron sheets
40 iron sheets

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of TIMBER.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

This day, Monday, the 25th instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, the following:—

10 bales grey shirtings
3 ditto ditto T cloths
4 ditto ditto madapollams
3 ditto Russian duck
A few bales grey jaconets
4 cases deep tail dhoties
1 case fine lappet scarfs
1 ditto finest spot lappets
1 ditto plain gauze
1 ditto fine striped gauze
3 ditto white jaconets
1 ditto deep tailed dhoties
5 ditto cotton loonghies 28 by 30 inch
1 ditto ditto ditto 9 yards 18 inch

POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE IN SMALL LOTS.

5 cases 500 pieces 20 yards 40 inch white jaconets L 25, 33, 45, 55 and 65.
3 ditto 240 ditto 20 ditto 40 inch white mulls No. 870.
2 ditto 160 ditto 20 ditto 40 ditto ditto No. 811.
2 ditto 300 ditto 10 ditto 40 inch Swiss dorish stripes.
1 ditto 100 ditto 20 ditto 40 inch grey mulls No. 2-8
1 ditto cases of coffee
3 ditto Albert drops
8 ditto plain rolled plate glass ¼ inch thick 4 by 6, 7 by 5, 7 by 9
8 bales 192 bolts canvas Nos. 1, 2, and 3
A few dozens lunar champagne
2 cases electro plated tea and coffee services
Britannia metal teapots, best and elegant electro plated fish carvers in fancy cases
2 casks stew and sauce pans
150 boxes raisins 10 and 5 lb. each
200 cwts. white, blue, green and red paint

An invoice of Europe goods consisting of fire-proof safes, 25 in., electro-plated table forks, dessert spoons and forks, gravy spoons, soup laddles, patent Roulettes, jockey whips, grasshopper's springs and scrolls, gig whips, tacks, Colley's patent nail axes, folding chairs and bedsteads, key vices, waiters, cruet frames, dish covers, writing cases, &c.

An invoice of 23 cases fresh oilmanstores, by the celebrated and well-known purveyors Crosse and Blackwell just landed per City of Nankin, consisting of reading, steak, John Bull, Essence of anchovies, mushroom and walnut catsup sauces, raspberry, strawberry, red and black currants, orange marmalade, assorted jams, ham, beef, tongue, bloaters and Strasburg potted meats, crystalized fruits, Oxford sausages, patent preserved chedder cheese, Welt's bacon, Worcester sauce, &c.

PURE TURKISH TOBACCO.

A small quantity only VIRGIN SHAG in small tin boxes for CIGARETTES and a small quantity cigarette papers.

Also, 5,000 ready-made cigarettes strongly recommended.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome bay Arab horse rising 5 years 14½ hands, a remarkably fast-trotter, one of the finest horses to be seen in the market, and will only be sold because the owner is about to proceed to England.

1 English-built dog-cart painted black picked out blue and fine white lined with lamps, complete.
1 ditto ditto ditto painted brown picked out blue and fine white lined with lamps complete.
1 light serviceable buggy, and a white horse
1 four-seated serviceable phaeton.

SALE OF GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON SCREWED TUBING.

This day, Monday, the 25th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction the following:—

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON SCREWED TUBING—best quality proved to 100 lbs. per square inch as follows:—

2,955 feet each 1, 1¼, and 1½ inch in lengths of 9, 8, 6, 4½, and 3 feet each.

120 elbows, 120 bends, 60 tees and 60 flanges for each size.

AND

WROUGHT IRON SCREWED TUBING—proved also as above, as follows:—

1,477½ feet each 1, 1¼, and 1½ inch in 9, 8, 6, 4½ and 3 feet lengths 60 elbows, 60 bends, 30 tees and 30 flanges for each size.

The above being suitable for steam water or gas are applicable in a variety of ways—for the ornamentation, by means of fountains, jets d'eau, &c., and the illumination of public places and buildings as well as private residences. Put the screw, etc. and there you have it.

SALE of VALUABLE BUNGALOWS and CHAWLS on the FAUCKLAND ROAD.

On Thursday, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, by order of the mortgagees, all that piece of ground with the two commodious bungalows and two chawls standing thereon and also two pieces of vacant grounds situate on the Fauckland Road close to Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee's dhurumsalla and Mr. Crawford's fountain, admeasuring 7,800 square yards or thereabouts, registered under No. 489 and 467 and assessed under No. 35, bounded on the east and north by the ground of Mr. Henry Rogers and Vithul Janvejee, on the west partly by the public passage, and partly by the ground of Hussonbhoy and Jafferbhoy Tyebjee, and on the south by the road leading from the Hon'ble Juggunath Sunkersett's Temple to Camatteepoora.

GRAND SALE OF DIAMONDS AND EMERALDS.

On Wednesday, the 11th May, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will submit to Auction Sale, at the offices of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Meadow Street, opposite to the late shop of J. and W. Watson and Co. now known as "Jewanjee's Exchange," the sale commencing at 3 P.M., a large assortment of loose diamonds of all sizes and of various qualities, consisting of brilliant, rose, and table diamonds.

These will be put up in small parcels to suit the requirements of purchasers, and the whole will be laid out in the above premises for inspection some days before the day of sale.

There will also be for sale several valuable Bracelets set with brilliants, rubies and emeralds, also a Necklace set with large fine brilliants, and several other valuable ornaments such as earrings, &c., set with brilliants, rubies and emeralds; some of the above are of immense value.

N.B.—A deposit of 15 per cent. will be required from each purchaser, on the cost of each lot, upon same being knocked down. All further particulars as to terms of sale, &c., will be made known at the time of sale, or previously by application to the undersigned.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

A well-bred Arab nearly white riding horse, age under 8, height 14-1½ quiet, Trots well and goes well across country. Owner has had been 2 years without sickness or any trouble and parts with him because going to England. Price Rs. 300.

Also a good saddle bridle by (Wilkinsons) in good order. Rs. 50.

Also a medicine chest, cost Rs. 150 at Maw and Co., most bottles un-opened. Rs. 50.

The above can be seen at 1 hour's notice.

Bombay, 25th April 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Nervous Debility.—No part of the human machine requires more watching than the nervous system—upon it hangs health and life itself. These Pills are the best regulators and strengtheners of the nerves, and the safest general purifiers. Nausea, headache, giddiness, numbness, and mental apathy yield to them. They dispatch in a summary manner those distressing dyspeptic symptoms, stomachic pains, fulness at the pit of the stomach, abdominal distension, and overcome both capricious appetites and confined bowels—the commonly accompanying signs of defective or deranged nervous power. Holloway's Pills are particularly recommended to persons of studious and sedentary habits, who gradually sink into a nervous and debilitated state, unless some such restorative be occasionally taken.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—London, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—Paris, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co., Madras, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.